## SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

## **Entire Output Management**

System Programmer's Guide Version 2.1.1



# Order Number: NOM211-070ALL This document applies to Version 2.1.1 of Entire Output Management and to all subsequent releases. Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions. © January 2001, Software AG All rights reserved Software AG and/or all Software AG products are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Software AG. Other products and company names mentioned herein may be the trademarks of their respective owners.

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## System Programmer's Documentation - Overview

This documentation covers the following topics:

Routines, Separator Pages

System Administration Explains the Maintenance and Control Functions available to the

system administrator.

Archive Administration Describes archiving.

Printer Exits, User Separation Describes printer exits, user separation routines and separator

pages

Transferring an Object Describes the Transfer Object facility which enables the system

administrator to copy objects to a target environment on another

data base.

Report Status
Explains how Entire Output Management creates active reports

according to master report definitions.

For details on how to navigate within the documentation, see Using the Documentation.

## **System Administration**

This section explains the Maintenance and Control Functions reserved to the system administrator.

#### **Maintenance Functions**

The Maintenance Functions enable the system administrator to do the following:

- Defining System Defaults
- Defining a User
- Copying Users from Natural Security
- Defining a Calendar
- Defining a Physical Printer

#### **Control Functions**

The Control Functions enable the system administrator to control the Monitor tasks, start the Archiving, Reviving and Condense tasks manually and transfer entities from one system file to another.

- Monitor Start/Close
- Start Archiving Task
- Start Reviving Task
- Start Condense Task
- Using NOP To Schedule NOM Jobs

## To select the System Administration Menu

• Enter **8** in the command line of the Main Menu and press Enter.

The System Administration Menu appears.

```
11:12:22
                                                                     13/01/1999
                       **** Entire Output Management ****
 User ID GHH
                           - System Administration -
  Maintenance Functions
    1 System Defaults
    2 Users
    3 Copy NATURAL SECURITY Users
    4 Calendars
    5 Physical Printers
  Control Functions
    6 Monitor Start/Close
   7 Start Archiving Task
   8 Start Reviving Task
   9 Start Condense Task
   10 Transfer Entity
Please select option.
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                  Exit Flip
      Help
                                                                        Menu
```

#### To access the functions from the System Administration Menu

• Type their number in the command line and press Enter.

## **Defining System Defaults**

The System Defaults function enables the system administrator to set system-wide defaults for:

- System
- Monitor
- Report Processing
- Bundle Processing
- Automatic Archiving
- Automatic Reviving
- Automatic Cleanup
- CMA-SPOOL
- Natural Advanced Facilities
- Application Programming Interfaces and User Exits
- SAP-Spool Defaults
- UNIX Defaults
- 3GL Interfaces

#### To define System Default parameters

• Enter 1 in the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The Default Definition Menu appears.

```
16:04:32
                       **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                                      22/05/1999
 User ID GHH
                           - Default Definition Menu -
    1 System Defaults
    2 Monitor defaults
   3 Report Processing defaults
    4 Bundle Processing defaults
   5 Automatic archiving defaults
    6 Automatic reviving defaults
    7 Automatic cleanup Defaults
    8 CMASPOOL Defaults
   9 NATURAL ADVANCED FACILITIES Defaults
   10 NOM API and User-Exit Defaults
   11 SAP-Spool Defaults
  12 3GL Interfaces
Please select option.
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                Exit Flip
      Help
```

• Select a function by typing its number in the command line and pressing Enter.

## **System Defaults**

#### To define default parameters for Entire Output Management

• Enter 1 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The System Defaults screen appears.

```
14:48:05
                  **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                       2000-11-14
UserId GHH - System Defaults -
NOM Data File
  DBID ..... 9_
   FNR ..... 242___
Use Owner-ID ..... N
Date format ..... J
Support long names ..... Y
Daily Cleanup
   Time .....
   Next run ..... 2000-11-15 00:01
   Types ..... R B P D L _ _ _ _
   Retention Period ...... 10D___
Printouts
   Types ..... _ _ _ _
   Retention Period ...... 1M___
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
    Help Exit Flip Do
                             Undo
                                            Appl
                                                          Menu
```

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: System Defaults**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF9	Appl	Define applications which are implemented in the Entire Output Management Main Menu.

#### **Field Descriptions: System Defaults**

#### **NOM Data File**

The following **two** fields define the Entire Output Management Adabas file:

#### • DBID

Enter the Adabas database ID of the Entire Output Management data file.

#### • FNR

Enter the Adabas file number of the Entire Output Management data file.

#### • Use Owner ID

Operating system resources should be accessed with the User ID of the Report Owner or Bundle Coordinator. This allows users whose ID is not externally defined (RACF, BS2000/OSD User ID ...)

to use Entire Output Management.

N is equivalent to the version compatible with NOM 1.3. (The NOM user must have authorization to access operating system resources.)

Use Owner ID	User ID is ESY User	Browse	Submit Job
Y	Y	Report Owner	User ID
N	N	-	Monitor
Y	N	Report Owner	Report Owner
N	Y	User ID	User ID

#### • Date Format

The date format will be used for all date fields in the system, to test correctness at input and for display. Please select one of the following date formats.

- **A/B** American (MM/DD/YYYY)
- O **E/F** European (DD/MM/YYYY)
- **G/J** German (DD.MM.YYYY)
- **I/H** International (YYYY-MM-DD)

Formats B/F/J/H will display a 4 digit year even in 8 byte fields on screen.

#### Support long names

Enter **Y** or **N**:

- Y Entire Output Management supports long report and bundle names of 25 alphanumeric characters as a maximum;
- N Long report and bundle names are not supported:
   Report name consists of 17 alphanumeric characters as a maximum and bundle name of 8 alphanumeric characters as a maximum.

#### • Daily Cleanup

Once a day, cleanup processing is performed which:

- purges Active Reports or marks them for archiving
- O purges expired Active Reports from Archive/Revival
- purges log records
- O purges Printout Records
- O purges Active Bundles

If you are running the monitor as a single task, it will be unable to process any reports, bundles or printouts while performing daily cleanup. To avoid this, you can define multiple tasks (daily cleanup is done by task 1) or execute the daily cleanup as a stand-alone batch job. To achieve the latter, execute program NOMCLEAN in library SYSNOM in a standard batch Natural job, ensuring that LFILE 206 is correctly set to point to your NOM system file. You should schedule the batch job so that it finishes before the time specified for daily cleanup.

#### • Time

Enter the time you want to execute the cleanup process.

#### • Next run

Date/time of next cleanup run

#### Log

#### ○ Types

Enter the following letters for the types of information to be logged:

- R Report Maintenance information.
- **B** Bundle Maintenance information.
- P Logical Printer Maintenance information.
- **D** Distribution List Maintenance information.
- L Information about logon/logoff activity of Users.

#### Retention Period

Enter the default Retention Period for log records, this is the period of time that log records are kept in the Entire Output Management database.

Enter a number followed by a letter:

- $\circ$  D = days
- $\circ$  W = weeks
- $\circ$  M = months

For example, 3D (3 days), 5M (5 months), etc.

#### **Printout**

#### Types

Enter the following letters to delete the Printout types automatically at the end of the Printout Retention Period.

- O **D** Printed successfully
- **E** Printing error
- O F Printing failed

#### • Retention Period

Enter the default Retention Period for Printouts. This is the period of time that Printouts are kept in the Entire Output Management database.

Enter an number followed by a letter, as above for Log Retention Period.

## **Integrating Natural Applications**

#### To integrate Natural applications in the Entire Output Management Main Menu

• Press PF9 in the System Defaults screen.

The System Defaults > Applications screen appears.

10:32:00 UserId GHH	**** Entire - System De	11/11/199			
Title		Library	StartPgm	Parameter	
Natural Advanced Fact	ilities	SYSPOOL_	MENU		
Entire System Server					
CON-NECT		SYSCNT2_	MENU	DBA DBA	
KIDICAP 2000					
Command =>					
nter-PF1PF2PF3-	PF4PF5-	PF6P	F7PF8	PF9PF10PF	F11PF12-
Help Exit	Flip Do	Undo			Menu

#### **Field Descriptions: System Defaults > Applications**

• Title

Enter a text which is displayed in the Main Menu.

• Library

Enter a Natural library where the application is integrated.

• StartPgm

Enter the name of the Natural program which is executed as start transaction.

• Parameter

Enter the application-specific start parameters.

#### Note:

Defined Applications are shown in the Main Menu of all users. If Natural Security is installed, a security check is performed and a message is displayed if the user is not allowed to log on to the Application. A RETURN-Point is set (using command SETUP).

To return to the Entire Output Management Main Menu, the Application must finish with RETURN.

## **Automatic Display of other SAT Products**

If other System Automation Tools products are installed at your site, they are automatically displayed in the same menu. If Natural Security is installed, a second check is performed and a message is displayed if the user is not allowed to logon to the Application.

In this way, it is easy to 'toggle' between:

- Entire Output Management and
- Entire Operations, Entire Event Management or Natural NSPF.

#### **Monitor Defaults**

The Monitor runs as 1 or more subtask/s under Entire System Server or as 1 or more batch job/s and controls the generation, printing and distribution of Reports and Bundles.

#### To define default parameters for the Entire Output Management Monitor

• Enter 2 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The Monitor Defaults screen appears.

#### **POWER:**

```
10:44:28
            **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                          11/11/1999
UserId GHH
                        - Monitor Defaults -
Monitor Defaults
   Node/System/Spool Type .. 33_ DOS/ESA POWR
   Batch Module ..... EOM225ST
   System Server Jobname ... NOM033M_
   Printer Tasks ..... 2_
Wait Factor
   Minimum ..... 30__
   Maximum ..... 300_
   Increment ..... 10_
   Sysout ..... Y _ _ _ _ _ _
   Temporary ..... {\bf Z}
   Print ..... A
   * $$ JOB JNM=NOM, CLASS=0, DISP=H, LDEST=*, SYSID=____
   * $$ LST CLASS=X,DISP=H_____
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
              Exit Flip Do Undo CopFi Tasks Archv
```

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Monitor Defaults**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF7	CopFi	Define Container Files
PF8	Tasks	Define monitor subtask configuration.
PF9	Archv	Switch to defining Automatic Archive Defaults.

## Field Descriptions: Monitor Defaults - POWER, JES, BS2000/OSD

#### **Monitor Defaults**

#### Node

Enter the NPR (Entire System Server) Node number under which the Entire Output Management Monitor is run as a subtask or batch job.

#### System

Enter system type (OS/390, VSE/ESA...)

#### • Spool Type

Enter spool type (POWR, JES2, JES3)

#### Batch module

Enter the name of the Natural Batch Module to be used by the Monitor.

The module must reside in the Entire System Server load library or in one of the Entire System Server STEPLIB libraries defined for the Natural task that is started.

For information on creating the Batch Module, see the Section Installation and Customization in the Entire Output Management Installation and Customization Documentation.

#### • System Server Job Name

Enter the name of the Entire System Server job.

#### • Printer Tasks

Number of Tasks attached to Print Reports and Bundles in VTAM and Con-nect (max. 10).

#### **Wait Factor**

These parameters are used to adjust monitoring to the load in your installation. It is the time in seconds the Monitor waits between two consecutive monitoring cycles. During each cycle, the Monitor performs all the work accumulated since the end of the last cycle.

#### Minimum

Enter the **minimum** time in seconds the Monitor is to wait between two consecutive monitoring cycles.

#### Maximum

Enter the **maximum** time in seconds the Monitor is to wait between two consecutive monitoring cycles.

#### Increment

If there is no activity during the minimum wait time, the wait time is increased by the value you enter here, until the maximum is reached.

When activity occurs, the wait time returns to the minimum.

Enter the number of seconds by which the wait time should increase.

#### Classes

The following **three** fields are used to define the SYSOUT classes dedicated to Entire Output Management:

#### Sysout

Enter a list of SYSOUT classes to be processed by Entire Output Management. Only those jobs with SYSOUT data sets in these classes are processed.

#### Temporary

Define one SYSOUT class to hold temporary SYSOUT data sets.

This class **must not** be one of the classes defined in the SYSOUT classes field, above.

#### Print

Enter the class in which Reports and Bundles are to be printed.

#### **Jobcards**

Enter a job card to be used as a default when no other job card is specified. The following substitution variable can be used:

○ § USER

#### **TRACE**

If the text TRACE=ON appears anywhere in the jobcards, the monitor will write a detailed activity trace to its sysout file(s). This will degrade monitor performance. Thus, TRACE should only be used if necessary.

#### JES3:

JES3 has an additional field - Execution - for Classes:

Sysout	 . 3		Temp	
Jobcards				
				<del></del>
Command =>	 	 	 	
Enter-PF1PF2- Help	 	 -PF7PF8 CopFi	 0PF11-	-PF12 Menu

#### Execution

Enter a list of execution classes to be processed by Entire Output Management.

#### Note:

This method creates considerable performance overhead and should only be used for reasons of compatibility. In future, only SYSOUT classes should be used for processing by Entire Output Management.

If, however, you still need this method during a transitional period: in addition to searching SYSOUT classes for output, execution classes can also be searched. In this case, the following limitations apply:

- performance overhead;
- no default definitions are checked for processing;
- messages that no Report definition has been found for a certain SYSOUT data set are not logged.

#### **BS2000/OSD:**

BS2000/OSD has two additional fields: Rename files and Virtual printer:

16:04:51 UserId GHH		Output Management itor Defaults -	***	10/04/1999
	-	BS2000/OSD BS200	0/OSD	
Maximum				
Rename files Virtual printer	*V	(recform) (space=a)	DRGW1(space	
Jobcards				
Command =>				
		PF6PF7PF8- Undo CopFi		1PF12 Menu

#### • Rename files

Entire Output Management usually renames print files during processing by adding an internal ID to make them unique. Enter  $\mathbf{Y}$  (yes) to rename files. Enter  $\mathbf{N}$  not to rename files.

#### • Virtual printer

Enter the names of virtual printers (RSO) defined in BS2000/OSD. The Printouts for this device are processed by Entire Output Management. (The printers must be virtual and must not be enabled for the spooling system). If the type of carriage control is not contained in the RECFORM attribute, the printout must be routed to the printer assigned to the corresponding carriage control.

Starting with BS2000/OSD spool version 3.0 B, exactly one virtual printer (not RSO), which can be addressed with the PRINT-DOCUMENT command, can be assigned to a BS2000/OSD ID. In this case, enter \*V in the **recform** field and leave the rest empty.

#### Warning:

Rename=N and changing contents of input files will lead to inconsistent reports unless they are all kept in the data base. For this reason, reports resulting out of BS2000/OSD data sets with changing contents must always be created with 'Store in NOM DB = Y'; otherwise the source must be copied to a container file before processing.

## **Defining Container Files**

- To define Container Files for the Entire Output Management Monitor
  - Press PF7 on the Monitor Defaults screen.

The Copy to DB Files window opens:

Mon!		- Cop	y to D	B Files -		!	
!	Destination	DBID	FNR	Destination	DBID	! FNR !	
: Wai ! !	NOMFIL1NOMFIL2						
! Cla ! ! !						! ! !	
! Job ! ! !						! ! !	
!	PF3 = Exit					!	

Container Files should be used, if separation processing is defined for the SYSOUT, and/or if SYSOUT is to be browsed online. Data is compressed in the specified files.

#### Column Headings: Monitor Defaults, Copy to DB Files

• Destination

Destination as specified in the DEST=(,...) parameter of the \$\$LST (POWER) or of the DD statement (JES).

• DBID/FNR

Database ID and file number of the Container File.

## **Subtask Processing**

- To define subtask processing for the Entire Output Management Monitor
  - Press PF8 on the Monitor Defaults screen.

The Monitor Task Profile screen appears:

12:10:34 **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT **** 2000-07-24 UserId UKSJU - Monitor Task Profile -							
Task Number	Scan Queues			Manage Printout		ait Fa Max	
1	_	_	_	_	30	120	10
2	X	_	_	_	60	300_	30_
3	_	X	_	_	120_	3600	120
4	_	_	X	_	30	180_	10_
5	_	-	_	Х	40	240_	20_
Command	Command =>						
Enter-PF1 Hel		-PF3PF4 Exit Flip		-PF7PF8PF	9PF10-	PF11	PF12 Menu

Here you can split the workload of the monitor between up to 5 different tasks, each with their own wait factors.

The management functions of the monitor (for example, cleanup, active bundle flushing) are always done by task 1. Task 1 will also take over work for any subtask that fails.

## **Report Processing Defaults**

The Report Processing defaults apply to newly-created Reports. They can be modified for each Report.

- To define default parameters for Report Processing
  - Enter 3 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The Default Report Processing screen appears.

17:43:25 User ID UKSJU		TPUT MANAGEMENT **** cessing Defaults -	2000-08-24
Store in NOM DB Archive directly Create Definition Report Retention Number Unit Calendar Action Separator Pages Start End Copies	N		
Jobcards //NOMREPPR JOB CLAS   Command =>  Enter-PF1PF2PF3	<u> </u>		PF10PF11PF12
Help Exit	Flip Do U	ndo	Edit Menu

This screen enables you to enter values which are automatically written to the fields with the same names on the Report Definition screens.

For further information on Report Processing, see the Section Defining a Report in the Entire Output Management Reference Documentation.

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Report Processing Defaults**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF10	Edit	Edit separator pages. Place the cursor on the field Start or End to edit or modify the respective separator page.

#### **Field Descriptions: Default Report Processing**

#### • Store in NOM DB

Enter  $\mathbf{Y}$  to take Report contents from the SPOOL and store them in the Entire Output Management Directory File for later viewing or archiving.

#### • Archive directly (Y/N/I)

A Report can be archived from the data base or directly from the SPOOL.

Enter Y, if you want to archive a Report automatically after creating it and when processing is completed. The contents of an Active Report are then no longer available online, when archived using Y.

Enter N, if you do not want automatic archiving.

Enter I for immediate archiving.

For details, see Store in NOM DB | Archive directly - Y/N/I and Archive Processing in the Section Defining a Report of the Reference Documentation.

When an active report is archived using I for immediate archiving, the report remains online for viewing and its flag is set to R for Retain. When an active report reaches its expiry date, its contents will be purged and will no longer be available online unless the report is revived.

#### • Create definition (Y/N)

Enter Y to have definitions automatically created for reports produced as a result of separation. Enter N, if you do not want definitions to be created.

#### **Report Retention**

The following three fields contain default parameters which determine how long Reports are stored in the Entire Output Management Database.

When the Retention Period expires, the Report can be archived or purged, according to the values you enter in the Action field, below.

The default is the system-wide period defined by the system administrator.

#### • Number

Enter the number of working days, absolute days, weeks or months the Report should be stored in the Entire Output Management Data Base. When you specify working days, you can enter the name of a Calendar in the Calendar field, below, to include only working days.

#### • Unit

- W Working days
- A Absolute days
- V Weeks
- M Months

#### Calendar

Enter the name of a Calendar here, if you specify **W** working days as the unit for the Retention Period. For example, if you enter **2** in the (Number) field and **W** in the Unit field, the Report is kept for two **working** days.

If the Report is created on a Friday evening, then it is retained until Tuesday evening, because Saturday and Sunday are not (usually) working days.

#### Action

When the Retention Period expires, the Report can be archived or purged.

Enter **A** to archive the Report. Enter **P** to purge it.

#### Note:

If you do not specify a storage location (Entire Output Management or Con-nect) then the Report stays in the SPOOL.

#### **Separator**

#### • Start

Enter the name of the separator member to be used for printing the Separator Page at the **beginning** of the Report.

If you leave this field blank, the standard separator is used.

#### End

Enter the name of the separator member, to be used for printing the Separator Page at the **end** of the Report.

If you leave this field blank, the standard separator is used.

#### Copies

Enter the number of times the Separator Page is to be printed at the beginning and end of the Report.

#### Jobcards

Enter the job cards to be used for printing with batch jobs.

The following substitution variables can be used:

- O §USER
- O §REPORT

## **Bundle Processing Defaults**

The Bundle Processing defaults **apply to newly-created Bundles**. The values you enter here are automatically written to the fields with the same names on the Bundle Definition screen. They can be modified for each Bundle.

For further information, see the subsection Adding a Bundle Definition, in the Section Defining a Bundle in the Entire Output Management User's Guide.

#### To define default parameters for Bundle Processing

• Enter 4 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The Bundle Processing Defaults window opens.

```
13:57:03
                   **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                            11/11/1999
User ID GHH - Default Definition Menu -
 +-----
                      - Bundle Processing Defaults -
 ! Retention Period ..... ___ Unit _ Calendar ____
 ! Hold Before Print ..... _ (Y/N)
 ! Printer List ..... _____ __
            Copies ..... ____
 ! Separator Bundle ..... _____ (Start) ____ (End) ___ (Copies) ! Report ..... _ (Y/N)
   Print Job card
 ! PF1 Help PF3 Exit PF5 Do PF6 Undo PF12 Menu
Please select option.
Command \Rightarrow 4____
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
```

## Field Descriptions: Default Bundle Processing

#### **Retention Period**

Number of absolute days, working days, weeks or months the Bundles are to be stored in the Entire Output Management Database. See the field descriptions for Retention Period of the Entire Output Management Reference Documentation. Make your entries accordingly.

#### Unit

- W Working days
- A Absolute days
- V Weeks
- M Months

#### Calendar

Enter the name of a Calendar here, if you specify **W** working days as the unit for the Retention Period.

For example, if you enter 2 in the (Number) field and **W** in the Unit field, the Report is kept for two **working** days. If the Report is created on a Friday evening, then it is retained until Tuesday evening, because Saturday and Sunday are not (usually) working days.

For more information, see the subsection Defining the Retention Period for a Bundle in the Section Defining a Bundle of the Entire Output Management User's Guide.

#### Hold Before Print (Y/N)

Enter Y to place the Bundle in HOLD status in the Printout queue until released manually for printing. Enter N to print immediately.

#### **Printer**

#### • List

You can enter up to 5 Logical Printer names. These are the printers on which the Bundle will be printed. To display a Printer Selection List, enter a question mark (?) and press Enter. A help window opens. Press Enter again to list the printers. For further information, see the subsection Selecting a Logical Printer for a Bundle in the Section Defining a Bundle of the Entire Output Management User's Guide.

#### Copies

Enter the number of times the Bundle is to be printed on the respective printers.

#### **Separator Bundle**

#### • (**Start**)

Enter the separator member name to be printed at the **beginning** of the Bundle.

If this field is omitted, then the standard separator is used.

#### • (End)

Enter the separator member name to be printed at the **end** of the Bundle.

If this field is omitted, then the standard separator is used.

#### • (Copies)

Enter the number of Separator Pages to be printed for the Bundle.

#### **Separator Report**

#### • (Y/N)

**Y** is the default value and prints the Report Separator Page. Enter **N** not to print the Separator. The number of Separator Pages can be defined for each Report in the Bundle. See the subsection Adding a Report to a Bundle in the Section Defining a Bundle of the Entire Output Management User's Guide.

#### Print Job Card

Enter the job card to be used for printing on system printers.

The following substitution variables can be used:

- O §USER
- O §BUNDLE

## **Automatic Archiving Defaults**

The Archiving Parameters function enables the system administrator to:

- create Archive data sets;
- schedule Automatic Archiving

For further information on Archiving, see the Section Archive Administration and the subsection Start Archiving Task.

#### To define default parameters for Archiving

• Enter 5 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The Archiving Parameters screen appears.

```
12:19:56
                  **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                          2000-07-24
 User ID UKSJU
                       - Archiving Parameters -
 Default Retention
    Number ..... 20___
                                 Time scheduled ..... Y
                                  Next run ...... 2000-07-21 09:00
    Unit ..... D
 Skeleton ..... JARCSKEL
 Data set prefix
    Archive ..... NOM.ARC211__
    Condense ..... NOM.COND211_____
 Generic name ..... DISK____
 Storage class (SMS) ... _____
 Archive to disk
    GDG ..... N
                                  Max. generations ...
    Predefined VOLSERs.. USRF09 _
 Jobcards
    //NOMARC JOB NOM, CLASS=K, MSGCLASS=X___
 Command => __
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
      Help Exit Flip Do
                                Undo Sched
                                                     Edit
```

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Archiving Parameters**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF8	Sched	Define Schedule
PF10	Edit	Edit Job Skeleton

Archiving Parameters screen - VSE/ESA

```
10:52:51 **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT **** 18/02/1999
 User ID GHH - Archiving Parameters -
 Schedule
   Time scheduled ..... N
   Next run .....
Default Retention
   Number ..... 10
   Unit ..... D
Skeleton ..... JARCSKEL
Data Set Prefix
   Archive ..... NOM.ARC
   Condense ..... NOM.CDN
SYS(nnn) ..... 1
Jobcards
   * $$ JOB JNM=NOMARC, CLASS=0, DISP=H, LDEST=*, SYSID=__
   * $$ LST CLASS=Y, DISP=H_
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
                Exit Flip Do
                                Undo
                                           Sched
                                                      Edit
     Help
                                                                 Menu
```

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Archiving Parameters**

PF Key	Function	Explanation		
PF8	Sched	Define Schedule		
PF10	Edit	Edit Job Skeleton		

Archiving Parameters screen - BS2000/OSD

10:52:51		RE OUTPUT MANAGE		18/02/1999
User ID GHH	- Ar	chiving Paramete	ers -	
Schedule Time scheduled Next run				
Default Retention	n			
Number				
Unit	D			
Skeleton	JARCSKE	L		
Data Set Prefix				
Archive	NOM.B.A	RC		
Condense	NOM.B.C	DN		
Device	T-C1	_		
Jobcards				
/.NOMARC LOGO	N			
Command =>				
Enter-PF1PF2	-PF3PF4PF	5PF6PF7	PF8PF9I	PF10PF11PF12
Help	Exit Flip Do	Undo	Sched I	Edit Menu

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Archiving Parameters**

PF Key	Function	Explanation	
PF8	Sched	Define Schedule	
PF10	Edit	Edit Job Skeleton	

## Field Descriptions: Archiving Parameters - OS/390, VSE/ESA and BS2000/OSD

The fields described in this subsection are common to all operating systems.

#### **Default Retention**

The parameters entered in the following two fields determine where the Archive data sets are to be created, their prefix and how long they are to be retained.

Enter the default Retention Period for archive records. This is the period of time that Reports are kept in the Entire Output Management Database. When this period expires, the Reports are marked for deletion in the archive catalog.

#### • Number

Enter the number of units the Reports are to be kept.

#### Unit

- $\circ$  **D** = days
- $\circ$  **W** = weeks
- $\circ$  **M** = months
- $\circ$  **Y** = years

For example 3D (3days), 5M (5 months) etc.

#### **Schedule**

The following two fields define automatic scheduling of the archiving process.

#### • Time scheduled

Enter **Y** to activate the automatic time schedule, which you define below.

#### Next run

Date and time for which the next archive run is scheduled.

#### Note:

The scheduling process can also be started manually by entering the option code >8.7 in the command line of any screen and pressing Enter.

#### Skeleton

Enter the name of the job skeleton to be used for the Archive task. You can edit this member by pressing PF10 (Edit). The job skeleton with this name can be found in the SYSNOMU library. The job skeleton used for condensing has to be saved in library SYSNOMU and must be named 'JCDNSKEL'.

#### Data Set Prefixes

Enter a prefix to be used for creating Archive data set names. A sequential number is added automatically to this prefix to create a name for an Archive data set. In BS2000/OSD environments, archive dataset prefixes will be preceded by user id '\$TSOS.' automatically.

For example, if the prefix is L99020, the data set name is L99020.NOM0001.

You may enter a different prefix for archive datasets created by the Condense job, so that these can be distinguished from normal archive datasets.

#### Jobcards

Enter the job cards to be used for archiving with a batch job.

## Field Descriptions: Archiving Parameters - OS/390 only

#### • Generic Name

Enter the generic name for tapes used in your installation.

This parameter is used for archiving to tapes.

The default is TAPE (UNIT=TAPE in JCL).

#### • Storage Class (SMS)

Enter the name of the storage class for the storage management system.

#### Archive to disk

#### • GDG

Enter Y to use a generation data set.

A **generation data set** is one of a series of data sets known as a generation data group. A generation data group is a collection of successive, historically related, cataloged generation data sets. A generation data set is sometimes called a **generation**.

"To create or retrieve a generation data set, identify the generation data group name in the DSNAME parameter and follow the group name with a relative generation number. When creating a generation data set, the relative generation number tells the system whether this is the first data set being added during the job, the second, the third, etc. When retrieving a generation data set, the relative

generation number tells the system how many data sets have been added to the group since this data set was added." (IBM OS/VS2 OS/390 JCL Documentation, p.105)

#### Max. generations

Maximum generations. This field is taken from the definition of the generation data set and cannot be modified.

#### • Predefined VOLSERs

Enter up to 5 volsers to be used for archiving.

#### Field Descriptions: Archiving Parameters - VSE/ESA only

• SYS(nnn)

Enter a number to specify the VSE/ESA system file to be used for archiving.

#### Field Descriptions: Archiving Parameters - BS2000/OSD only

Device

The medium to which archiving is performed (tape, cassette, e.g. T9P, T9G, T-C1 ...).

## **Defining Archiving Schedule Parameters**

#### To define Archiving Schedule Parameters

• Press PF8 (Sched) on the Archiving Parameters screen.

The Archiving Parameters/Schedule screen appears.

06:15:37 User ID GHH	**** Entire Output Management **** - Archiving Parameters/Schedule -	12/11/1999
Next run	12.11.1999 13:00	
Start Time	. 13:00	
=	. MO TU WE TH FR (Su Mo Tu We Th Fr	Sa)
Calendar Before/After Holiday		
Command =>		
Enter-PF1PF2PF3- Help Exit	PF4PF5PF6PF7PF8PF9PF10PF Flip Do Undo	11PF12 Menu

#### Field Descriptions: Archiving Parameters/Schedule

#### • Next run

Date and time for which the next archive run is scheduled. This field is write-protected. The values are calculated automatically if the parameter in the Time scheduled field is set to  $\mathbf{Y}$ .

#### • Start Time

If archiving is to be performed automatically according to a schedule, enter the time at which the archiving should start. The default is 24:00, midnight. The format is HH:II (hours:minutes), for example: 18:00.

The archiving process can be scheduled for days in the week or days in the month. Enter data **either** for Weekdays **or** for Monthly days, **not for both**.

#### Weekdays

Enter the two-character abbreviation for the day or days in the week on which to perform archiving:

Command	Meaning
SU	(Sunday)
МО	(Monday)
TU	(Tuesday)
WE	(Wednesday)
TH	(Thursday)
FR	(Friday)
SA	(Saturday)

#### • Or Monthly Days

Enter the dates in the month on which to perform archiving, for example: 01, 05, 23, etc. Or enter ALLfor all days in the month or LD for the last day of the month.

#### Calendar

If you specify a Calendar here, archiving is performed only on days defined as **workdays** in the Calendar. Archiving is not performed on days defined as **holidays**. To select a Calendar from a list of defined Calendars, enter a question mark (?) here and press Enter. The Calendar Selection List window opens.

This window lists the names of all defined Calendars. Select a Calendar by entering any character in the field preceding it and pressing Enter. The name of the Calendar selected is written to the Calendar field.

#### • Before/After Holiday(s)

Should an archiving date fall on a Calendar holiday, enter **A** to archive on the first workday **after** the holiday, enter **B** to archive on the last workday **before** the holiday.

## **Automatic Reviving Defaults**

The Reviving Parameters function enables the system administrator to schedule Automatic Reviving.

For further information, see the subsection Start Reviving Task.

#### To define default parameters for Reviving

• Enter 6 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The Reviving Parameters screen appears.

```
**** Entire Output Management ****
                                                              12/11/1999
 06:58:32
User ID GHH
                          - Reviving Parameters -
Schedule
   Time scheduled ..... Y
   Next run ...... 12.11.1999 07:00
   not before ..... 07:00
   every ..... 06:00
   not later ..... 19:00
   Weekdays ..... MO TU WE TH FR __ _ (Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa)
   Or Monthly Days ..... ___ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
   Calendar ID ....._
   Before/After Holiday . _
   * $$ JOB JNM=NOMREV, CLASS=0, DISP=H, LDEST=*, SYSID=
   * $$ LST CLASS=Y,DISP=H
Command => _
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
     Help Exit Flip Do Undo
                                                      Edit
```

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Reviving Parameters**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF10	Edit	Edit Job Skeleton

#### **Field Descriptions: Reviving Parameters**

#### Skeleton

Name of the Job Skeleton. Member resides in library SYSNOMU.

#### **Schedule**

The following fields are used to define the automatic scheduling of the Reviving process.

#### Time scheduled

Enter **Y** to activate the automatic time schedule, which you define below.

Next run

Date and time for which the next revive run is scheduled. The values in this field are calculated from the parameters entered below and are not modifiable here.

#### • not before

Enter the time for the first reviving of the day to be performed. For example, 7:00.

#### every

Enter a time interval here. For example, if you enter **6** here, reviving is performed at 7:00, 13.00, and 19.00.

#### • not later

Enter the time for the last reviving of the day to be performed. For example, 19.00.

#### Weekdays

Enter the two-character abbreviation for the day or days in the week on which to perform reviving. See the field Weekdays for an explanation of the two-character abbreviations.

#### • Or Monthly Days

Enter the dates in the month on which to perform reviving, for example: 01, 05, 23, etc. Or enter ALL for all days in the month or LD for the last day of the month.

#### • Calendar ID

If you specify a Calendar here, reviving is performed only on days defined as **workdays** in the Calendar. Reviving is not performed on days defined as **holidays**. To select a Calendar from a list of defined Calendars, enter a question mark (?) here and press Enter. The Calendar Selection List window opens.

This window lists the names of all defined Calendars. Select a Calendar by entering any character in the field preceding it and pressing Enter. The name of the Calendar selected is written to the Calendar field.

#### • Before/After Holiday

Should an reviving date fall on a Calendar holiday, enter **A** to revive on the first workday **after** the holiday, enter **B** to revive on the last workday **before** the holiday.

#### Jobcards

Enter the job cards to be used for reviving.

## **Automatic Cleanup Defaults**

The Cleanup Parameters function enables the system administrator to schedule Automatic Cleanup.

## To define default parameters for Cleanup

• Enter 7 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The Cleanup Parameters screen appears.

```
09:50:06
                     **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                               12/11/1999
User ID GHH
                         - Cleanup Parameters -
Spool Cleanup .... Y
Report Cleanup ... Y
Cleanup Schedule
  Time scheduled . Y
  not before ..... 07:00
      every ..... 01:00
  not later ..... 19:00
  Weekdays ...... MO TU WE TH FR \_ (Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa)
  Or Monthly Days ___ __ __ __ __
  Calendar ID ....
                             Before/After Holiday(s) .. _
Scheduled next ... 1999-11-11 07:00
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
               Exit Flip Do Undo
     Help
```

#### **Field Descriptions: Cleanup Parameters**

The following fields are used to define the automatic scheduling of the Cleanup process.

#### **Cleanup Process**

#### • Spool Cleanup

Enter  $\mathbf{Y}$  to activate automatic SPOOL cleanup. This automatically deletes SPOOL files and Container File entries no longer needed by Entire Output Management

#### • Report Cleanup

Enter  $\mathbf{Y}$  to activate automatic Report cleanup. This automatically deletes Active Reports with location SPOOL, if corresponding SPOOL file no longer exists because it was deleted outside Entire Output Management.

#### **Cleanup Schedule**

#### • Time scheduled

Enter **Y** to activate the automatic time schedule, which you define below.

• **not before** Enter time to perform the first cleanup of the day. For example, 7:00.

#### every

Enter a time interval here. For example, if you enter **6** here, cleanup is performed at 7:00, 13.00, and 19.00.

#### • not later

Enter time to perform the last cleanup of the day. For example, 19.00.

#### Weekdays

Enter the two-character abbreviation for the day or days in the week on which to perform cleanup. See the field Weekdays for an explanation of the two-character abbreviations.

#### • Or Monthly Days

Enter the dates in the month on which to perform cleanup, for example: 01, 05, 23, etc. Or enter ALL for all days in the month or LD for the last day of the month.

#### Calendar ID

If you specify a Calendar here, cleanup is performed only on days defined as **workdays** in the Calendar. Cleanup is not performed on days defined as **holidays**. To select a Calendar from a list of defined Calendars, enter a question mark (?) here and press Enter. The Calendar Selection List window opens.

#### This window lists the names of all defined Calendars.

• Select a Calendar by entering any character in the field preceding it and pressing Enter.

The name of the Calendar selected is written to the Calendar field.

#### • Before/After Holiday(s)

Should an cleanup date fall on a Calendar holiday, enter **A** to cleanup on the first workday **after** the holiday, enter **B** to cleanup on the last workday **before** the holiday.

#### • Scheduled next

Date and time for which the next cleanup run is scheduled.

### **CMA-SPOOL Defaults**

CMA-SPOOL, among other spooling systems, can serve as source for the output data to be processed. Here you can define whether the CMA-SPOOL interface should be active or not.

Entire Output Management scans the specified destinations and moves the output into its own data base container for further processing. The destinations to be scanned should be defined as virtual printers reserved for Entire Output Management. The destination is switched to the specified Temporary Destination (also a virtual printer) in order to avoid processing the same queue entry again.

#### To define default parameters for CMA-SPOOL

• Enter 8 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The CMASPOOL Defaults screen appears.

12:26:43 UserId UKSJU			JT MANAGEMENT * efaults -	***	2000-07-24
Scan CMA-SPOO	L queue	N			
CMA-SPOOL Inte			_ Time Limit	6_	
Destination	DBID FNR	Destination	DBID FNR		
NOMFIL2_	9 247				
		<del></del>			
Command =>		4DF5DF6-	DF7DF8	 PF9PF10PF1	1DF12
		ip Do Undo		II) IFIO FFI	Menu

#### Field Descriptions: CMA-SPOOL Defaults

• Scan CMA-SPOOL queue

Activate the CMA-SPOOL interface? Enter Y (yes) or N (no).

• CMA-SPOOL Interface Version

Specify your current version of CMA-SPOOL.

• Temporary Destination

Specify a virtual CMA-SPOOL destination to which NOM routes the output to be processed.

• Time Limit

Enter the maximum number of seconds the Monitor is allowed to scan for output arriving through the CMA-SPOOL interface in one cycle. A value of **0** means no limit.

## **Column Headings: CMA-SPOOL Defaults**

Destination

Specify up to 20 destinations to be scanned by Entire Output Management.

DBID

Specify the data base ID of the corresponding NOM Container File, in which to store the created Reports.

• FNR

Specify the file number of the corresponding NOM Container File, in which to store the created Reports.

## **Natural Advanced Facilities Defaults**

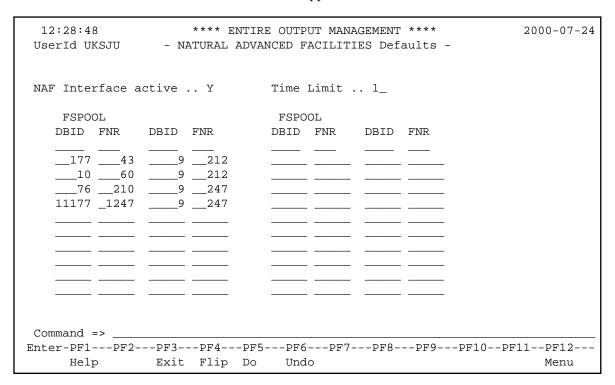
Instead of printing output from Natural programs in the NAF spool file (FSPOOL), you can route it to an NOM file (SYS2), from which it can be distributed, bundled or separated.

Here you can define whether the NAF/NOM interface is active and from which NAF environments output is to be processed. A separate NOM file can be assigned to each FSPOOL file. However, you can also assign the same NOM file to all FSPOOL files.

### To define default parameters for Natural Advanced Facilities

• Enter 9 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The Natural Advanced Facilities Defaults screen appears.



# Field Descriptions: Natural Advanced Facilities Defaults

• NAF Interface active

Should spool data from NAF be processed? Enter Y (yes) or N (no).

• Time Limit

Enter the maximum number of seconds the Monitor is allowed to scan for output arriving through the NAF interface in one cycle. A value of **0** means no limit.

# **Column Headings: Natural Advanced Facilities Defaults**

#### **FSPOOL**

DBID FNR

Data base and file number as defined in the FSPOOL parameter.

• DBID FNR

NOM file (data base and file number).

#### **Note:**

Output is filed to a data base and is subject to the transaction logic of the data base.

- Be sure to issue an ET as soon as possible.
- Be sure to regularly issue new ETs to prevent the Hold queue from overflowing (when there is a large amount of output).
- Remember that output from BTs is also affected.
- Be sure that no user transaction is open during an Adabas CLOSE or DEFINE PRINTER.

For further information, see the subsection ET/BT Logic in the **Natural Advanced Facilities Documentation**.

### **NOM API and User-Exit Defaults**

- To define default parameters for NOM Application Programming Interfaces
  - Enter 10 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The API Defaults screen appears.

```
13:27:25
                      **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                                  14/06/1999
UserId GHH
                              - API Defaults -
NOM Trigger
  Scan trigger queue .. N
  DBID ..... 9_
  FNR ..... 247___
Active NOM User-exits
  No report definition found ...... N (NOMEX001)
  Modification of spool attributes ..... N (NOMEX002)
  Disallow access to Natural ISPF ..... N (NOMEX003)
  Suppression of log messages ...... N (NOMEX004)
  Modification of print job variables .. N (NOMEX005)
  Active reports application exit ..... Y (NOMEX008)
  Record count optimization in BS2000 .. Y (NOMEX009)
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
                Exit Flip Do
                                  Undo
```

# **Field Descriptions: API Defaults**

#### **NOM Trigger**

This API can be used to explicitly trigger the processing of an output file by Entire Output Management. In JES and POWER this output file can belong to any output class.

For further information, see the member NOMTP-D and member NOMTP in the SYSNOMU and SYSNOMS libraries respectively.

#### • Scan Trigger Queue

Should the NOM Trigger Queue be processed? Enter  $\mathbf{Y}$  to activate this interface.  $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{no}$ .

Please restart your monitor so that this setting will take effect.

#### • DBID / FNR

Enter the database ID and file number of the NOM SYS2 system file in which the trigger data are to be stored.

#### **NOM User Exits**

The user exits described below are located in the Natural library SYSNOMS under the names NOMEX*nnn*, where *nnn* represents the sequential number of the exits.

#### • Exit 1 active (User exit 001)

This exit is called by the NOM monitor while scanning the spool queue. A call to this function indicates that no report definition was found for the specified source and the spool exit 001 flag was set.

The exit must set the 'process' flag to TRUE to advise NOM to make the source as subject for its normal cleanup processing or FALSE to advise NOM not to process this output. In this case, the exit must switch the output from the NOM input queue to prevent subsequent processing for the same output.

#### • Exit 2 active (User exit 002)

This exit is called by the NOM monitor while scanning the spool queue.

The function is called if the exit 002 flag is set to allow the modification of spool attributes before they are stored in the NOM DB.

#### • Exit 3 active (User exit 003)

This exit is called by NOM to allow/disallow access to Natural NSPF.

#### • Exit 4 active (User exit 004)

This exit is called by NOM to allow suppression of log messages.

#### • Exit 5 active (User exit 005)

This exit is called by NOM to allow modification of print job substitution variables.

#### • Exit 6 active (User exit 006)

This exit is called by NOM to make available information about completed printouts.

#### • Exit 7 active (User exit 007)

This exit is called by the NOM user interface when certain fields are to be modified online. This exit may set init values for the fields and prohibit modification.

#### • Exit 8 active (User exit 008)

This exit is called by NOM to allow integration of user written application logic with NOM.

#### • Exit 9 active (User exit 009)

This exit is called by NOM to suppress optimization for counting lines of BS2000/OSD input data sets.

Assuming 'Rename=N' (BS2000/OSD files will not be renamed). Normally, when a BS2000/OSD data set is printed more than once by NOM, NOM will count the records in the data set only once and pass this record count on for further processing. This makes sense, because NOM assumes that the contents of the data set do not change.

Upon special customer request, this exit was created to allow suppression of this optimization. This means that for each print to NOM the same data set is counted again, the reason being that the data set can (!) change its contents and length.

In this case the flag NOMEX009-COUNT-OPTIMIZE should be set to false.

#### Warning:

Rename=N and changing contents of input files will lead to inconsistent reports unless they are all kept in the data base. For this reason, reports resulting out of BS2000/OSD data sets with changing contents must always be created with Store in NOM DB = Y; otherwise the source must be copied to a container file before processing.

# **SAP-Spool Defaults**

SAP-Spool, among other spooling systems, can serve as source for the output data to be processed. Here you can define whether the SAP-Spool interface should be active or not.

Reports can be transferred via SAP exits to Entire Output Management for further processing, instead of being printed by the SAP Spooling System. The data are stored in the specified Adabas file (NOM Container File) and an entry is created for each Report in an internal queue. These jobs are run if SAP-Spool interface active is set to **Y**.

### To define default parameters for the SAP spool

• Enter 11 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The SAP-Spool Defaults screen appears.

```
15:53:08
                   **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                         27/07/1999
                      - SAP-Spool Defaults -
UserId GHH
SAP-Spool interface
  active ..... Y
  Time Limit ..... 1_
NOM container file
  DBID ..... 9___
  FNR ..... 212
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
    Help
              Exit Flip Do
                              Undo
```

# Field Descriptions: SAP-Spool Defaults

### **SAP-Spool interface**

#### active

Enter Y to activate this interface. For the Monitor to begin scanning for output arriving through this interface, you must bring it down and back up again.

#### • Time Limit

Enter the maximum number of seconds the Monitor is allowed to scan for output arriving through the SAP interface in one cycle. A value of **0** means no limit.

#### **NOM Container File**

#### DBID

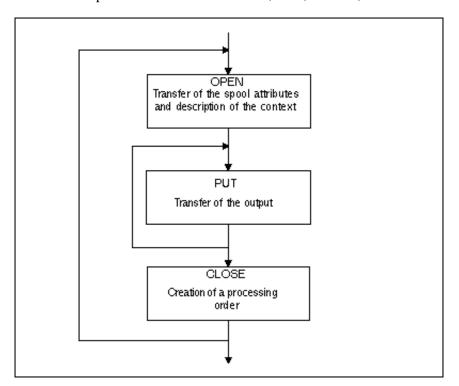
Enter the database ID of the Adabas file to be used as spool container.

#### FNR

Enter the file number of the Adabas file to be used as spool container.

# **3GL Interface**

The 3GL interface can transfer output page by page to Entire Output Management for further processing. The interface provides the functions OPEN, PUT, CLOSE, which must be used as follows:



The interface consists of a control block, a data field and a work area. Several lists can be transferred to Entire Output Management at the same time, however each list must have its own control block and work area.

# **Control Block**

Field	Offset	Length	Explanation	
Function code	0	2	1=	OPEN
			2=	PUT
			3=	CLOSE
			4=	
			5=	End transaction
			6=	Backout transaction
Carriage control	2	2	1=	ASA code
character			2=	IBM machine code
			3=	Siemens, EBCDIC code
			4=	without carriage control character.
Interface description	4	2		er the number of the interface here which you have described ne 3GL Interface Defaults.
Return code	6	4	0 or error code.	
ET possible	10	2	Reserved for internal use.	
ET/BT necessary	12	2	Needed only when the caller is controlling the transaction logic (when automatic $ET > 0$ ).	
			0=	No open transaction.
			1=	Transaction open.
Report opened	14	2	0=	No OPEN has been performed for this control block.
			1=	A Report has been opened for this control block.
Execute ET	16	2	Reserved for internal use.	
Automatic ET	18	2	0=	Transaction logic controlled by interface.
			>0	Transaction logic controlled by caller.
Database number	20	2	Database ID of the Container File.	
File number	22	2	File ID of the Container File.	
Line length	24	4	Must be supplied for the PUT function so that it can provide the line length.	
Defaults at OPEN 28 2 0=		0=	Default values are not written to the control block fields at OPEN.	
			1=	Defaults are written to fields.
Debugging	30	2	Reserved for internal use.	

#### **Data Field**

Field	Offset	Length	Explanation
Data	0	251	Contains the spool attributes during an OPEN and the print lines during a PUT.

#### Work Area

Field	Offset	Length	Explanation
Work	0	4096	Only for internal use. The work area contains compressed output among
area			other data.

# **Transaction Logic**

The print lines are stored in an Adabas database. Like any other changes to a database, the stored records must be confirmed (end transaction) or rejected (backout transaction). The transaction logic can either be executed automatically by the interface or can be determined by the caller.

#### **Automatic ET**

If the field Automatic ET has a value >0, the interface performs an ET in the following situations:

- 1. during processing of the OPEN;
- 2. during processing of the PUT, if *n* records have been stored in the database since the last confirmation (*n*= value of Automatic ET);
- 3. during processing of the CLOSE.

#### Warning:

If 'Automatic ET' has a value greater than 1, bytes 1-63 of the spool attributes must uniquely identify the print data. We recommend always chosing 1 as the value for 'Automatic ET'.

# Transaction Logic controlled by Caller

In addtion to the OPEN, PUT, CLOSE functions, you must also perform the functions END TRANSACTION and BACKOUT TRANSACTION before calling Adabas with ET or BT.

After the CLOSE you must always perform an Adabas ET call.

#### Warning:

Bytes 1-63 of the spool attributes must uniquely identify the Report. We recommend using this option only when you are performing other database changes in your program. In all other cases, you should only work with 'Automatic ET'.

# **Unix Defaults**

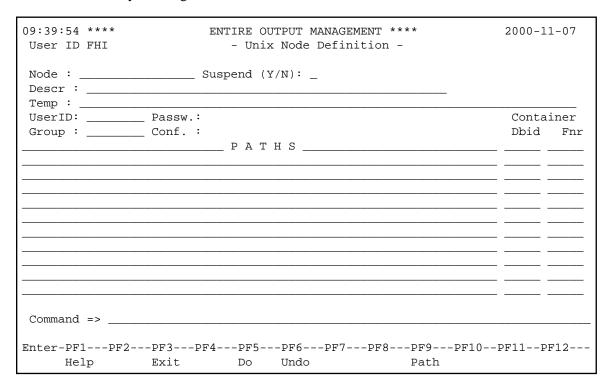
You can treat any supported Unix or Windows platform as a source of output data. So it is possible to get the output of any Unix or Windows application to a container file and process it as usual, including archiving, distribution, printing on a mainframe printer, bundling, and so on.

This is done via an Entire Broker communication using NPR-UNIX, which both have to be installed.

You can define a Unix or Windows node using this function. A new node is added using PF2. The following line commands are possible:

<b>Line Command</b>	Explanation
DI	Display node definition
МО	Modify node definition
DE	Delete node definition

If a node is added, you will get the node definition screen:



#### Node

Enter the desired node name here. A node on a Unix or Windows system is identified by its name, not by a node number. This name must be registered at a broker and entered in member SATSRV of library SYSSATU in a section like this:

```
node_name SATSRV TYPE=ACI

BROKER-ID=...
SERVER-CLASS=NPR
SERVER-NAME=...
SERVICE=node_name
USER-ID=...
WAIT-TIME=30S
```

For details, refer to NPR-UNIX Installation Documentation.

This field is case sensitive.

### Suspend

If Unix nodes are defined, the NOM monitor will try to logon to each node at each monitor cycle. If a node cannot be accessed, the monitor will write an error message to the monitor log once and switch this field to 'Y' to indicate that the node has been suspended. If the node is up again, a message will be written to the monitor log that it has been reactivated, and file processing will start again.

#### **Descr**

This field is informational only and describes the node definition.

# **Temp**

Enter a directory here where files are stored that could not be processed by NOM. This is done to keep the directories 'clean' of non-processable files which would waste CPU time.

A directory name must not contain wild characters, because it is used to identify file directories uniquely. The last character must be '/' (this is concatenated automatically), the back slash is not allowed. For Windows systems it will be created automatically.

This field is case sensitive.

#### **User ID**

This is the user id on the target node, used to logon to the machine. NOM will get exactly the rights this user id has got on the specified node.

This field is case sensitive.

#### **Passw**

This is the password on the target node, used to logon to the machine. It is stored and sent across the network in an encrypted format.

This field is case sensitive.

#### Confirm

Since the password is entered without display, you have to confirm your password typing it twice.

This field is case sensitive.

# Group

On UNIX systems enter the group id here, on Windows systems it is the domain name. Leave this field blank to get to the default group / domain.

This field is case sensitive.

### **Paths**

Enter up to 10 default paths here. When creating a report, one of these paths must be selected for the report.

A directory name must not contain wild characters, because it is used to identify file directories uniquely. The last character must be '/' (this is concatenated automatically), the back slash is not allowed. For Windows systems it will be created automatically. On Windows systems drive letters (eg. 'C:/') will be recognized.

These paths are owned by NOM. The monitor will try to find reports for any of the files, copy them to the specified container file and create active reports. Then the file in the specified directory will be deleted. If no reports are found and no default report exists, the file will be moved to the directory specified in the 'Temp' field, a time stamp will be added, and NOM will forget about it.

These fields are case sensitive.

#### **Container Dbid**

Specify the database number of the container file which is connected to this path. Only the first entry is mandatory, if the other lines are left empty, they will default to the first line.

# **Container Fnr**

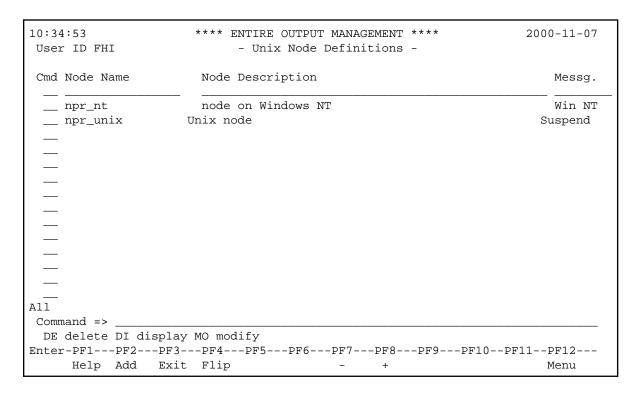
Specify the file number of the container file which is connected to this path. Only the first entry is mandatory, if the other lines are left empty, they will default to the first line.

### **PF Keys**

#### PF9 = PATH

If you want to enter very long path names, you get the chance to enter up to 69 characters. PF9 will toggle between long and short display of path names.

The nodes that have been defined already can be seen using menu 8.1, number 13:



This list of nodes shows the current status of the open system node:

Status	Meaning
operating system	Node is active, running on operating system
Inactive	Node is not active or broker connection failed.
Suspend	Node is suspended, logons are tried each monitor cycle, error message is logged only once.
E 2034	Node may be active, but logon data invalid.
E nnnn	Connection to node failed with error nnnn.

# **3GL Interface Maintenance**

A 3GL interface, among others, can serve as source for the output data to be processed. OPEN, PUT and CLOSE transfer the list data to these 3GL interfaces

OPEN transfers the interface number+attributes (spool attributes) for identification and display purposes. PUT transfers one print line at a time. A CLOSE call tells the interface that the list is complete. An entry is created for processing of the list. For further details, see the subsection 3GL Interface.

The 3GL maintenance functions enable you to describe your own interface. The data entered are used to interpret the spool attributes and also to dynamically generate the Report Definition>3GL Indentification and Active Reports>Spool Attributes screens.

### To define default parameters for 3GL interfaces

• Enter 12 in the command line of the Default Definition Menu and press Enter.

The 3GL Interface Maintenance screen appears.

This screen lists the defined 3GL interfaces in numerical order.

#### **Available Line Commands: 3GL Interface Maintenance**

Command	Explanation
DE	Delete 3GL Interface
DI	Display 3GL Interface
МО	Modify 3GL Interface

# **Column Headings: 3GL Interface Maintenance**

• Cmd

Enter one of the above line commands.

Interface

Unique interface number, used during OPEN to identify the interface description.

Description

This description can provide more details about the interface.

# **Modifying 3GL Interface Defaults**

- This function allows you to describe the 3GL interface with the specified interface number.
  - On the 3GL Interface Maintenance screen enter MO in the two-character command line preceding the interface you want to modify and press Enter.

The 3GL Interface Defaults screen appears.

```
16:29:31
                  **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                      27/07/1999
UserId GHH
                     - 3GL Interface Defaults -
3GL Interface 104
  active ..... Y
  Time Limit .....
  Description ...... User-defined Spool (3GL Interface 104)__
NOM container file
  DBID .....
  FNR .....
Identifying Attributes
  Prompt
                    Offset Length Order Generic (*)
  1040
                            8___ 1__
                                  2_
  1041_____
                                        N
                    17_
  1042_____
                                        N
                                 3_
File identification
  1043______33_
Command => _
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
    Help Exit Flip Do
                                          Attrb
                            Undo
```

- Enter attributes to be used as prompt in the Report Definition and link them to the spool attributes as specified in the OPEN call (Offset, Length)
- When you have finished modifying the interface, press Enter to save your modifications.

A message confirms that the defaults have been successfully modified.

# Field Descriptions / Column Headings: 3GL Interface Defaults

#### **3GL Interface nnn**

#### active

Enter Y to activate this interface. For the Monitor to begin scanning for output arriving through this interface, you must bring it down and back up again.

#### • Time Limit

Enter the maximum number of seconds the Monitor is allowed to scan for output arriving through the 3GL interface in one cycle. A value of **0** means no limit.

#### Description

Enter a short description of the interface being defined.

#### **NOM Container File**

#### • DBID

Enter the DBID of the Adabas file to be used as spool container.

#### FNR

Enter the FNR of the Adabas file to be used as spool container.

#### **Identifying Attributes**

#### • Prompt

Enter the four-digit number (library SYSNOMU) in SYSERR of the field prompt. This text is used in the Report definition to describe the identifying attributes. It will also be used in the display of spool attributes of an Active Report.

#### Offset

Enter the offset in spool attributes parameter. The value of the specific attribute will be extracted from this offset in the given length.

#### • Length

Enter the length in spool attributes parameter. The value of the specific attribute will be extracted from the specified offset in the given length.

#### Order

Enter a number from 1 to 4 to specify the order in which the primary identification attributes will be evaluated.

#### • Generic (\*)

Enter **Y** if this attribute is to be used generically for Report identification. Note that only one attribute can be used in this way.

#### File Identification

- Prompt
- Offset
- Length

#### **Example**

In the 3GL interface 104 during OPEN, the User ID is in bytes 1 to 8, the terminal ID in bytes 9 to 16, the program name in bytes 17 to 24 and the list name for post selection in bytes 33 to 40.

The prompts User ID, Terminal ID, Program and List Name were stored via SYSERR in the texts of numbers 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043 in the library SYSNOMU. When 3GL interface 104 is selected for Report identification, a screen like the 3GL Interface Defaults screen appears.

# **Deleting 3GL Interface Defaults**

• On the 3GL Interface Maintenance screen enter DE in the two-character command line preceding the interface defaults you want to delete and press Enter.

If CONFIRM is set to ON, a window opens which asks you to confirm deletion by typing the name of the interface defaults again.

• Type the defaults name in the input field provided and press Enter.

A message confirms:

Object deleted

# **Displaying 3GL Interface Defaults**

• On the 3GL Interface Maintenance screen enter DI in the two-character command line preceding the interface defaults you want to display and press Enter.

The 3GL Interface Defaults screen appears for the defaults you selected.

In display mode you can only view the object parameters. You cannot enter or modify data because all fields are protected.

# **Defining a User**

The User function enables the system administrator to grant User access to Entire Output Management by creating and modifying User IDs with their passwords and authorization profiles.

Users are defined in Entire Output Management for the following purposes:

- Security
- Distribution Lists
- Logging

Every User in Entire Output Management is associated with a User Definition composed of:

• User Record

The User Record contains details about the User such as User ID, name, phone number, job title, etc.

• User Profile

The User Profile contains a list of functions the User is authorized to perform and some defaults.

# **Listing Users**

### **User Maintenance Screen**

- To define default parameters for Users
  - Enter 2 in the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The User Maintenance screen appears.

09:52:08 User ID GHH	**** Entire Output Management **** - User Maintenance -	13/11/1999
Cmd User ID	Name	Phone
BF	Fricke, Bernhard	1362
GHH	Hahn, Gerrit	1367
GW	Wagner, Gerhard	1366
MSN	Stephan, Martina	1785
RW	Warns, Ruediger	1372
USABW	Warwick, Barry	4405
<del></del>		
<del>-</del>		
All Command =>		
_		
	r2Pr3Pr4Pr5Pr6Pr7Pr8Pr9Pr add Exit Flip - +	Menu

This screen lists all Users defined in Entire Output Management. The Users are displayed in alphabetical order according to their User IDs.

### To display only User IDs that start with a given prefix

• Use an asterisk \* to enter selection criteria in the User ID field.

### **Special PF Key Assignments: User Maintenance**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF2	Add	Define a new User.

#### **Available Line Commands: User Maintenance**

Command	Explanation
СО	Copy a User definition (User Record and User Profile).
DE	Delete a User definition.
DI	Display a User definition.
FO	Maintain a User's folder.
LO	Display Log information for User definition.
МО	Modify a User Record.
UL	Display all log records of User activity.
UP	Modify a User Profile.
XR	Cross reference of a User. Displays all related objects.

# **Column Headings: User Maintenance**

#### • Cmd

Enter one of the above line commands.

#### • User ID

The IDs of the Users.

You can display only those User IDs that begin with a given prefix by using an asterisk \* to enter selection criteria in the field immediately below User ID.

#### Name

The names of the Users.

#### Phone

The telephone numbers of the Users.

# **Adding A User Record**

The User Record contains details about the User such as User ID, name, phone number, job title, etc.

#### To ADD a new User Record

• Press PF2 (Add) on the User Maintenance screen.

The Define User screen appears.

09:58:05 User ID GHH	**** Entire Output Man - Define User	•	12/11/1999
User ID			
Last Name		Title	
	Postal Code		
Location	Dept Name		
Country Home Phone	Phone	Extension	
=====================================	PF3PF4PF5PF6PF7 Exit Flip Do Undo	/PF8PF9PF10 Prof1	PF11PF12 Menu

On this screen, you can enter User ID and name to create the User Record. You can also enter further information for the User.

### **Special PF Key Assignments: Define User**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF9	Profl	Press this key to display the User Profile Definition screen and modify Profile parameters.

# **Field Descriptions: Define User**

#### • User ID

Enter the User ID. The User ID uniquely identifies a User in Entire Output Management and is used for security and for Report distribution. The User ID must be identified to the security package in your installation, if you have one, for example: RACF, TOP-SECRET, unless the profile field ESY User is set to N.

#### • First Name

Enter the User's first name.

#### Last Name

Enter the User's last name.

#### • Address/City/Country/Postal Code (optional)

Enter the User's address.

• Title (optional)

Enter a title for the User, for example: President, Materials Manager, Dr., Ms., Mr., etc.

• **Dept No** (optional)

Enter the number of the department where the User works.

• **Dept Name** (optional)

Enter the name of the department where the User works.

• Location (optional)

Enter location of office where the User works.

• Organization (optional)

Enter the name of the organization for which the User works.

#### **Work Phone**

• Country (optional)

Enter the international dialing code for the User's telephone at work.

• **Phone** (optional)

Enter the number for the User's telephone at work.

• Extension (optional)

Enter the extension number for the User's telephone at work.

#### **Home Phone**

• Country (optional)

Enter the international dialing code for the User's telephone at home.

• **Phone** (optional)

Enter the number for the User's telephone at home.

# Adding a User Profile

The User Profile contains a list of functions the User is authorized to perform.

#### To ADD a new User Profile

• Press PF9 (Profl) on the Define User screen.

The User Profile Definition screen appears.

```
12:48:44
                       **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                                      2000-07-24
User ID UKSJU
                        - User Profile Definition -
User ID .. BDE
Name ..... Dreesen, Hardy
User Type (A/G) A Confirm (Y/N) N Editor Prefix (Y/N) Y Language Code (1/2) 1 Auto-Commit (E/I) E Editor PF-Keys (Y/N) Y
ESY User (Y/N) Y
Report (D/M/P) P Active Reports (D/M/P) P Archive (Y/N) Y Bundle (D/M/P) P Active Bundles (D/M/P) P Revive (Y/N) Y
Distrib. List (D/M/P) P Printouts (D/M/P) P Flush Bundle (Y/N) Y
Printer (D/M/P) P
Phys. Printer (D/M/P) P Archive Admin. (Y/N) Y Monitor Startup (Y/N) Y
Calendar (D/M/P) P System Defaults (D/M) M Monitor Shutdwn (Y/N) Y
User
              (D/M/P) P Restrict Abun. (Y/N) Abun list format(1/2) _
                           Displ.long names (Y/N) _ Display Mon-Log (Y/N) Y
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                Exit Flip Do
     Help
                                   Undo
                                                                         Menu
```

This screen lists the functions permitted to the User.

To the right of each function there is a list of permitted values.

### Field Descriptions: User Profile Definition

#### • User ID

ID of User whose profile is being defined.

#### Name

The User's name as entered on the Define User screen.

#### • User Type (A/G/O)

- Enter A to grant System Administrator status.
- Enter **G** to grant status as a General User.
- Enter O to grant status as an Operator. An operator has the same rights as a general user with
  the addition that he may manage objects in the printout queue without having explicit
  authorization for them.

#### • Language Code (1/2)

Specify the language code for the user interface

- 1 English
- O 2 German.

#### ESY User

Is the User ID defined in the external security system? Enter Y (yes) or N (no). (See also the field description for Use Owner ID).

#### • Confirm (Y/N)

Enter **Y** to open window requesting confirmation of deletion.

Enter N to suppress window.

#### • Auto-Commit (E/I)

Enter **E** (explicit) to open window requesting confirmation of modifications.

Enter **I** (implicit) to commit modifications automatically.

### • Editor Prefix

Enter  $\mathbf{Y}$  to display the six columns with line numbers on the left-hand side of the Editor screen, when browsing Active Reports. Enter  $\mathbf{N}$  to suppress display.

### • Editor PF Keys

Enter Y to display the PF key assignments at the bottom of the Editor screen, when browsing Active Reports. Enter N to suppress display.

Enter **D**, **M** or **P** in the appropriate field to grant the User authority to perform these functions:

Code	Function
D	Display Only
M	Display and Modify Only
P	Display, Modify and Purge

#### on the following objects:

- Report · Active Bundles
- Bundle · Printouts
- Distribution List · Physical Printer
- Printer · Calendar
- Active Reports · User

Enter **Y** in the appropriate field to grant the User authority to perform the following functions. Enter **N** to disallow them:

#### Enter N to disallow them:

- Display Monitor
- Archive
- Revive
- Flush Bundle
- Archive Administration
- Monitor Startup
- Monitor Shutdown
- Monitor Display
- System Defaults (D/M)

Enter **D** to grant the User authority to **display** the System Defaults.

Enter **M** to grant the User authority to **modify** the System Defaults.

• Restrict Abun (Y/N)

Enter Y if users are allowed to display and add reports only into active bundles to which they are authorized.

• Abun List Format (1/2)

This profile setting governs the behaviour of active bundle list wildcard selection. If set to 1 (the default) the user is presented a pop-up list of matching active bundle names from which he may select one. Active bundles with the selected name are then listed. If set to 2, all matching active bundle names are listed.

• Display Long names (Y/N)

Enter  $\mathbf{Y}$ , if you want the system to display long report and bundle names consisting of 25 alphanumeric characters as a maximum (see System Defaults), otherwise enter  $\mathbf{N}$ .

If long names display is not supported by the system, this field will be automatically set to  ${\bf N}$  and then it cannot be overwritten.

• Display Mon-Log (Y/N)

# **Displaying Log of User Activity**

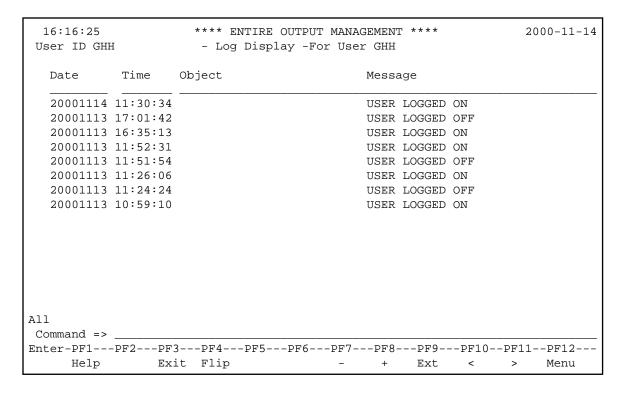
- To display log information about the activity of a User
- Enter UL in the two-character command line preceding the appropriate User and press Enter.

If long report and bundle names are to be displayed by the system (see settings in System Defaults and Adding a User Profile), the screen Log Display for User screen takes the following form:

l6:10:28 User ID GHE			E OUTPUT MANAC Display -For C				2000-	-11-14
Date	Time	Object		Mess	sage			
20001114	11:30:34		USER	LOGGED	ON			
20001113	17:01:42		USER	LOGGED	OFF			
20001113	16:35:13		USER	LOGGED	ON			
20001113	11:52:31		USER	LOGGED	ON			
20001113	11:51:54		USER	LOGGED	OFF			
20001113	11:26:06		USER	LOGGED	ON			
20001113	11:24:24		USER	LOGGED	OFF			
20001113	10:59:10		USER	LOGGED	ON			
All								
Command =>								
Enter-PF1	-PF2PF	3PF4	PF5PF6PI	77PF8	3PF9-	PF10-	-PF11-	-PF12
Help	Ex	it Flip	-	+	Ext	<	>	Menu

Pressing PF9 (Ext) you can switch to short names display:

Then the screen Log Display for User will take the following form:



These screens display a log of all activity performed by the User selected.

### **PF-Key Assignments: Log Display for User**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF10	<	Scroll to the left.
PF11	>	Scroll to the right.

# **Column Headings: Log Display for User**

Date

The date of the activity performed.

• Time

The time of the activity performed.

Object

The entity on which the User performed the activity.

Message

A description of the activity performed.

# **Displaying Cross Reference Information about a User**

### To display cross reference information about a User

• Enter XR in the two-character command line preceding the appropriate User and press Enter.

The XREF of User window for the selected User opens:

10:32:29 **** Entire Output Managem User ID GHH - User Maintenance		12/11/1999	
Cmd U ! - XREF of User - GHH		-+ ! ! _	Phone
B! D! M Relation Type D!	Number	!!!	
E ! _ Authorization Report	358	!	
G ! _ Authorization Bundle	16	!	
G ! _ Authorization Printer	20	!	06151-92-1367
G ! _ Authorization Distribution List	2	!	
H ! _ Report Definition (Distribute to)	189	!	
H ! _ Coordinator-ID (Bundle Definition)	16	!	
xr J ! _ Member of a Distribution List	1	!	06151-92-1473
J!		!	
L ! PF3 = Exit		!	06151-92-1234
M +		-+	
MRSD Roser, Markus			06151-92-1333
MRSM Roser, Markus			
Top Of Data			
Command =>			
Enter-PF1PF2PF3PF4PF5PF6PF7F	PF8PF9	-PF1	-
Help Add Exit Flip -	+		Menu

Displays entities related to the User ID.

The entities are grouped according to the categories listed in the window above. If a category contains entities related to the User ID, you can mark that category in the M column with any character.

• Mark the category for which cross reference information is to be displayed and press Enter.

A window opens listing all entities of the selected type to which the User is linked:

User ID GHH - User Ma	+		+
+	!	Object	!
Cmd U ! - XREF of User	!	<del></del>	!
! GW	!	PWR-EMPL-STD2-S	!
B !	!	PWR-EMPL-STD3-D	!
D ! M Relation Type	!	PWR-EMPL-STD3-D2	!
D !	!	UEX-ADDFP-OPEN	!
E ! x Authorization Report	!	UEX-CARS-STD1	!
G ! _ Authorization Bundle	!	UEX-CARS-STD2	!
xr G ! _ Authorization Printer	!	UEX-CREATE	!
G ! _ Authorization Distribution	!	UEX-EMPL-STD1	!
H ! _ Report Definition (Distrib	!	UEX-EMPL-STD2	!
H ! _ Coordinator-ID (Bundle Def			!
J! Member of a Distribution L			!
J !	!		
L ! PF3 = Exit	! All		
M +		Exit PF7 = up PF8 = d	own I
MRSD Roser, Markus	+		+
MRSM Roser, Markus			8888888
op Of Data		99/00	0000000
Command =>			
nter-PF1PF2PF3PF4PF5PF6			

# **Copying a User Definition**

 On the User Maintenance screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the User you want to copy and press Enter.

The Copy User Definition window opens.

### To copy the User

• Type the name of the target User in the input field provided and press Enter.

A message confirms:

User copied successfully

# **Deleting a User Definition**

 On the User Maintenance screen, enter DE in the two-character command line preceding the User you want to delete and press Enter.

If CONFIRM is set to ON, a window opens which asks you to confirm deletion by typing the User ID again.

• Type the User ID in the input field provided and press Enter. A message confirms:

Object deleted

# **Displaying Log Information for User Definition**

 On the User Maintenance screen, enter LO in the two-character command line preceding the User definition for which you want to display log information and press Enter.

The Log Display screen appears for the User definition selected.

• You can display more information about a log entry by entering the IN line command in the two-character command line preceding the entry and pressing Enter.

For further details, see the subsection LO- Display Log Information for an Object and the Log Display for User screen of the Entire Output Management Reference Documentation.

# **Modifying a User Record**

• On the User Maintenance screen, enter MO in the two-character command line preceding the User you want to modify and press Enter.

The Define User screen appears for the User you have selected.

• You can modify the data displayed by simply entering new data in the input fields. When you have finished modifying the User Record, press Enter to save your modifications.

A message confirms that the User Record has been successfully modified.

# Modifying a User Profile

• On the User Maintenance screen, enter UP in the two-character command line preceding the User you want to modify and press Enter.

The User Profile Definition screen appears for the User you have selected.

• You can modify the data displayed by simply entering new data in the input fields. When you have finished modifying the User Profile Definition, press Enter to save your modifications.

A message confirms that the User Profile has been successfully modified.

# **Copying Users from Natural Security**

This function is provided to make the process of defining Users easier. Natural Security Users can be copied to the Entire Output Management Database.

A Default Profilecan be used for the Users copied. The individual User Profile can be defined directly on this screen.

### To copy Users from Natural Security

• Enter 3 in the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The Copy Natural Security Users screen appears.

1	9:37:25 **** Entire Output Management **** 13/11/1999 er ID GHH - Copy NATURAL SECURITY Users -														
Defa	ault Profi	ile ==>													
Cmd	User ID	Name	Т	R	В	L	P	AR	A	R	AB F	PO	U C	PH	Message
	AAAAAAA		G	P	P	P	D		Y	Y			_ D		
	ABC		G	P	Ρ	Ρ	D	M	Y	Y	M N	М	_ D	D	
	AH		G	Ρ	Ρ	Р	D	M	Υ	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
	ALF	ALF ALIAS RKL	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_		_	Defined
	ALFGROUP		G	P	P	Ρ	D				M N	M	_ D	D	
	ALO		G	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
	ASF	Angelika Siffring	G	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
_	BATCH	Batch User	G	Ρ	Р	Р	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
_	BF	Bernhard Fricke	G	Ρ	Р	Р	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
	BFINPL15		G	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
	BFNCLIST	batch user	G	Ρ	Р	Р	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
	BFNCUPD	Batch user	G	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
_	BF1	Bernhard Fricke	G	Ρ	Р	Р	D	M	Y	Y	M N	M	_ D	D	
Top (	Of Data														
Enter		F2PF3PF4PF5-									PF9	PF10	PF	11-	-PF12
	Help	Exit Flip Do	U	nd	)	-	-	+	H						Menu

# Field Descriptions: Copy Natural Security Users

#### • Default Profile

A Default Profile can be very useful when copying a large group of Users from Natural Security to Entire Output Management.

If you select a Default Profile, it is automatically used for every User copied.

To select a Default Profile, enter a User ID in the Default Profile field at the top of the screen and press Enter.

To open a User selection window, enter a question mark (?) in this field and press Enter. A help window opens. Press Enter again to open the User selection window.

When you perform the copy function, Users marked with a character are copied with the Entire Output Management User Profile of the User ID entered here.

# **Column Headings: Copy Natural Security Users**

#### Cmd

To copy a User or group of Users, enter any character in this column preceding the User to be copied and press Enter. For further information, see the subsection Copying a User or Group of Users.

#### • User ID

The IDs of the Users in Natural Security are listed here.

#### Name

The Users' names are listed here.

#### T

User Type. Enter A in this column to define the User as an Administrator or G to define a General User.

Enter the following letters in the columns after the User names:

Code	Function
D	Display Only
M	Display and Modify
P	Display, Modify and Purge

Code	Function
Y	Function Allowed
N	Function Disallowed

For example, to grant permission to display and modify Bundles, enter **M** in the field following the User's name in the **B** column. To grant permission to archive, enter **Y** in the **A** column.

Column	Meaning	<b>Function Codes</b>				
R	Reports	(D, M, P)				
В	Bundles	(D, M, P)				
L	Distribution Lists	(D, M, P)				
P	Logical Printers	(D, M, P)				
AR	Active Reports	(D, M, P)				
A	Archive	(Y, N)				
R	Revive	(Y, N)				
AB	Active Bundles	(D, M, P)				
F	Flush Bundle	(Y, N)				
PO	Printouts	(D, M, P)				
U	Users	(D, M, P)				
С	Calendars	(D, M, P)				
PH	Physical Printers	(D, M, P)				

#### Message

Defined appears here following the Users who have been copied.

# **Copying a User or Group of Users**

- To COPY a User or group of Users to Entire Output Management from the Copy Natural Security Users screen
  - Enter any character in the one-character command field in the Cmd column preceding the User to be copied and press Enter.

Defined appears in the Message column following the Users who were copied.

If you have selected a User ID for the Default Profile, the Users marked with a character are copied with the Entire Output Management User Profile of the User ID entered in the Default Profile field.

Press PF5 (Do) to confirm your work.

A message appears at the bottom of the screen:

All modifications committed.

All Users copied now appear on the User Maintenance screen.

For more information, see the subsection Defining a User.

# **Modifying a User Profile**

- To modify an individual User Profile on the Copy Natural Security Users screen before copying it to Entire Output Management
  - Overwrite the values listed on the screen for that Profile and press Enter.

# **Defining a Calendar**

Calendars are used to define Retention Periods for storage and Archiving in terms of working days or absolute days.

# Calendar Maintenance Screen

### 📂 To define a Calendar

• Enter 4 in the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The Calendar Maintenance screen appears.

This screen lists in alphabetical order all Calendars which were defined by an authorized User.

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Calendar Maintenance**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF2	Add	Add a Calendar.

**Available Line Commands: Calendar Maintenance** 

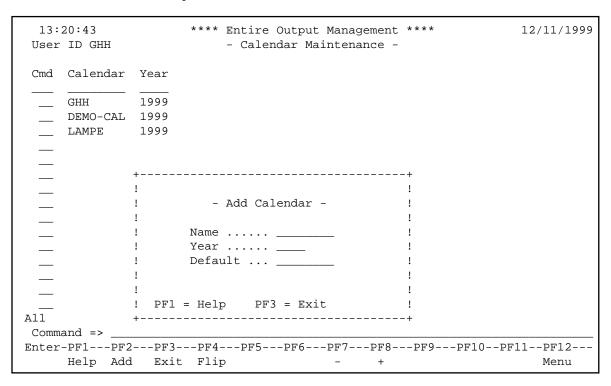
Command	Explanation
DE	Delete a Calendar.
DI	Display a Calendar.
МО	Modify a Calendar.

# Adding a Calendar

### To ADD a Calendar

• Press PF2 on the Calendar Maintenance screen.

The Add Calendar window opens:



# Field Descriptions: Add Calendar

Name

Enter the name of the Calendar to be added.

Year

Enter the year of the Calendar to be added.

Default

Enter the name of a Calendar to initialize the Calendar to be added.

# Displaying the First Half of the Year

• When you have entered data in both the Name and the Year fields of the Add Calendar window, press Enter.

The Calendar Definition screen appears for the first half of the year you selected:

13:22:20						Entire alendar		-			_							12/	11/1999
		Ja	anua	ary				F	ebri	ary	7				Ma	arcl	n		
Monday		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22				1	8	15	22	29	
Tuesday		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23				2	9	16	23	30	
Wednesday		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24				3	10	17	24	31	
Thursday		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25				4	11	18	25		
Friday	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26				5	12	19	26		
Saturday							6	13	20	27				6	13	20	27		
Sunday	3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28				7	14	21	28		
		Aj	ori.	l				Ma	ау						Jι	ıne			
Monday		5	12	19	26			3	10	17	24	31			7	14	21	28	
Tuesday		6	13	20	27			4	11	18	25			1	8	15	22	29	
Wednesday		7	14	21	28			5	12	19	26			2	9	16	23	30	
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29			6	13	20	27			3	10	17	24		
Friday	2	9	16	23	30			7	14	21	28			4	11	18	25		
Saturday	3	10	17	24			1	8	15	22	29			5	12	19	26		
Sunday	4	11	18	25			2	9	16	23	30			б	13	20	27		
Enter-PF1P	F2-	]	PF3	]	PF4-	PF5-	I	PF6	]	PF7-	E	PF8-	PF	9 –	I	PF1	01	PF11I	PF12
Help		]	Exi	t I	Wkdy	7				-		+							

# Special PF Key Assignments: Calendar Definition

PF Key	Function	nction Explanation								
PF4	Wkdy	Define working days and weekends.								
PF7	-	Display previous 6 months.								
PF8	+	Display next 6 months.								

# Displaying the Last Half of the Year

- To display the months from July to December
  - Press PF8 (+).

The Calendar Definition screen appears for the second half of the year selected:

13:24:48						Entire lendar		_			_						12/11/1999
	July						August							September			
Monday		5	12	19	26			2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27
Tuesday		6	13	20	27			3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28
Wednesday		7	14	21	28			4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29			5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30
Friday	2	9	16	23	30			6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	
Saturday	3	10	17	24	31			7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	
Sunday	4	11	18	25			1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	
October November December															r		
Monday		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29			6	13	20	27
Tuesday		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30			7	14	21	28
Wednesday		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24			1	8	15	22	29
Thursday		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25			2	9	16	23	30
Friday	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26			3	10	17	24	31
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27			4	11	18	25	
Sunday	3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28			5	12	19	26	
Enter-PF1PF2PF3PF4PF5PF6PF7PF8PF9PF10PF11PF12																	
Help		]	Exit	- 1	√kdy					-		+					

# To display the first 6 months from January to June again

• Press PF7 (-).

The Calendar Definition screen appears for the first half of the year selected.

# Defining Weekly Holidays, Working Days, and Annual Holidays

Annual holidays and weekly holidays appear **highlighted** on the Calendar Definition screen. Working days appear **without highlight**.

# Weekly Holidays

A **weekly holiday** is a non-working day that recurs every week. Saturday and Sunday, for example, are usually weekly holidays.

### To define weekly holidays

• Press PF4 (Wkdy) on the Calendar Definition screen.

A window opens in which you can mark weekly holidays for the Calendar you are creating:

```
13:42:43
                                                 **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                                                                                                                   12/11/1999
                                                  - Calendar GHHCAL Year 1999 -
                                          +----+
                                                                                           ! March
                                   Ja !
                                  4 ! - Calendar GHHCAL Year 1999 - ! 8 15 22 29
 Monday
                                 5!
 Tuesday
                                                                                                                        ! 9 16 23 30

      Wednesday
      6
      !
      9
      10
      23

      Thursday
      7
      !
      Please mark weekly holidays
      !
      1
      18
      25

      Friday
      1
      8
      !
      1
      10
      1
      10
      1
      10
      10
      10
      1
      10
      1
      10
      1
      10
      1
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                                                                                                                         ! 0 17 24 31
                                                             _ Tuesday
                                       !
                                                              _ Wednesday
 Ap! _ Thursday

Monday 5 ! _ Friday

Tuesday 6 ! S Saturday

Wednesday 7 ! S Sunday
                                                                                                                       ! June
                                                                                                                       ! 7 14 21 28
                                                                                                                        ! 8 15 22 29
                                                                                                                        ! 9 16 23 30
 Thursday 1 8 !
                                                                                                                        ! 0 17 24
                         2 9 ! S Set R Reset
                                                                                                                       ! 1 18 25
 Friday
 Saturday
                          3 10 !
                                                                                                                        ! 2 19 26
                         4 11 ! PF3 End
  Sunday
                                                                                                                       ! 3 20 27
Enter-PF1---PF2---P +----------+ -PF10--PF11--PF12---
                                  Exit Wkdy
            Help
```

• Enter **S** in the one-character field preceding the day or days to be selected as weekly holidays. Press Enter.

The window closes and all weekly holidays appear **highlighted** on the Calendar Definition screen.

### **Working Days**

- To change a weekly holiday to a weekly working day
  - Press PF4 (Wkdy) on the Calendar Definition screen. When the window opens, enter **R** in the one-character field preceding the day(s) to be selected as working days. Press Enter.

The window closes and all working days appear on the Calendar Definition screen **without highlight**.

# Changing a Working Day to an Annual Holiday

- To change one working day to an annual holiday
- Move the cursor to the date to be changed on the Calendar Definition screen. Overwrite the date with any character and press Enter.

The date selected appears **highlighted** on the Calendar Definition screen.

# **Changing an Annual Holiday to a Working Day**

- To change an annual holiday or one weekly holiday to a working day
  - Move the cursor to the date to be changed on the Calendar Definition screen. Overwrite the date with any character and press Enter.

The date selected appears without highlight on the Calendar Definition screen.

# **Deleting a Calendar**

#### 🚩 To delete a calendar

• On the Calendar Maintenance screen, enter DE in the two-character command line preceding the Calendar you want to delete and press Enter.

If CONFIRM is set to ON, a window opens which asks you to confirm deletion by typing the name of the Calendar again.

• Type the Calendar name in the input field provided and press Enter.

A message confirms deletion.

# **Displaying a Calendar**

### 📂 To display a calendar

• On the Calendar Maintenance screen, enter DI in the two-character command line preceding the Calendar which you want to display and press Enter.

The Calendar selected appears.

In display mode you can only view the entity parameters. You cannot modify data because all data are protected.

# Modifying a Calendar

# To modify a calendar

• On the Calendar Maintenance screen, enter MO in the two-character command line preceding the Calendar you want to modify and press Enter.

The Calendar Definition screen appears for the Calendar you have selected.

You can modify the Calendar as described under the heading Defining Weekly Holidays, Working Days and Annual Holidays.

• When you have finished modifying the Calendar, press Enter to save your modifications.

A message confirms that the Calendar has been successfully modified.

## **Defining a Physical Printer**

A Physical Printer is a VTAM printer, a system printer or a data set, when printing to disk, to tape or to Con-nect.

## **Listing Physical Printers**

### To define a Physical Printer

• Enter 5 in the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The Physical Printer Maintenance screen appears.

_	58:19 D GHH		**** Entire Output Management - Physical Printer Maintenanc		1:	2/11/1999
Cmd	Printer	Туре	Location	Program	Skeleton	Monitor
	CON-NECT	CON-NECT		RMPRCNT		MAIN
_	CONNECT1	CON-NECT		RMPRCNT		MAIN
	CONNECT2	CON-NECT		RMPRCNT		MAIN
	CONNECT3	CON-NECT		RMPRCNT		MAIN
	DAEPRT12	VTAM		RMPRVTM		MAIN
l	DAEPRT14	VTAM	VTAM Printer DAEPRT14	RMPRVTM		MAIN
l _	DAEPRT45	VTAM		RMPRVTM		MAIN
	MRSPRPWR	SYSPRPWR	Print to Power	RMPRWKF	SYSPRPWR	MAIN
	SYSPRJES	SYSPRJES		RMPRWKF	SYSPRJES	MAIN
	SYSPRPWR	SYSPRPWR		RMPRWKF	SYSPRPWR	MAIN
	TAPEVSE	TAPEVSE		RMPRWKF	TAPEVSE	MAIN
<u> </u>						
All						
	nand =>	בים חדי		DE0 D	E10 DE11	DE1 2
Filter		dd Exit			LIOPLII.	Menu

This screen lists all defined Physical Printers which can be used in the system.

#### Special PF Key Assignments: Physical Printer Maintenance

PF Key	Function	Explanation			
PF2	Add	Add a Physical Printer			

**Available Line Commands: Physical Printer Maintenance** 

Command Explanation	
СО	Copy Physical Printer definition
DE	Delete Physical Printer definition
DI	Display Physical Printer definition
МО	Modify Physical Printer definition

## **Column Headings: Physical Printer Maintenance**

#### • Cmd

Enter one of the above line commands.

#### • Printer

VTAM ID of Physical Printer or SYSPRINT for system printer, DISK for printing to disk.

#### • Type

Printer type.

#### • Location

The location of the Physical Printer.

#### • Program

Program which performs the actual printing.

#### Skeleton

JCL skeleton used when printing in batch mode.

#### • Monitor

The monitor responsible for control of this Physical Printer.

## **Adding a Physical Printer**

### To ADD a Physical Printer

• Press PF2 (Add) on the Physical Printer Maintenance screen.

The Physical Printer > General Attributes screen appears.

14:10:27 **** Entire Output Management **** User ID GHH - Physical Printer >General Attributes -	12/11/1999
Printer ID Location	
Monitor	
Printer type Print program	
Job skeleton Escape character	
Maximum lines	
Time windows  From	
Command =>	
Help Add Exit Flip Do Undo Attrb Edit	

### **Special PF Key Assignments: Physical Printer > General Attributes**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF2	Add	Add a Physical Printer.
PF9	Attrb	Special Attributes of the printer. This PF key assignment becomes active as soon as general attributes are available for a printer. See the subsection Defining Special Attributes for a Physical Printer and the subsection Printer Attributes.
PF10	Edit	Edit the skeleton.

## **Field Descriptions: Physical Printer > General Attributes**

#### • Printer ID

Enter the ID of the Physical Printer.

#### • Location

Enter the location of the Physical Printer. For example: 2nd floor, room 216.

#### • Monitor

The name of the monitor controlling this Physical Printer. In a single-mode environment, the name will always be MAIN.

#### • Printer type

The following printer types are supported by Entire Output Management:

<b>Printer Type</b>	Explanation	
CMA-SPOOL	Printer CMA-SPOOL	
Con-nect	Print to Con-nect	
DISKMVS	Print data to disk (OS/390)	
ECL	Entire Output Management PC Link from V211	
NAF	Print on Natural Advanced Facilities logical printer	
SYSPRBS2	System printer in BS2000/OSD	
SYSPRJES	System printer in JES (OS/390)	
SYSPRPWR	System printer in POWER (VSE/ESA)	
TAPEMVS	Print data on tape (OS/390)	
TAPEVSE	Print data on tape (VSE/ESA) <sup>1</sup>	
VTAM	VTAM printer	
WINPM	Windows Print Server	

Enter an asterisk \* and press Enter to display a selection list of all printer types.

#### • Print program

Name of the program which does the actual printing.

#### Job skeleton

Name of the job skeleton in the SYSNOMU library, that is used when printing in batch mode. Press PF10 (Edit) to edit this job skeleton.

#### • Escape character

Special character used to identify substitution variables.

#### • Maximum lines

Enter the maximum number of lines allowed to be printed on this printer.

#### Time windows

#### • From / To

Printing is allowed only during the specified time intervals.

## **Defining Special Attributes for a Physical Printer**

#### To define special attributes for a Physical Printer

• Press PF9 Attrbon on the Physical Printer > General Attributes screen.

The Physical Printer > Special Attributes screen appears.

```
14:30:48
                       **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                                     12/11/1999
 User ID GHH
                   - Physical Printer > Special Attributes -
 Attributes
   Field Prompt
                   Default Value
   Burst
   Chars
   Class
   Cmpact
  Destination
   Delt
  Disp
   Fcb
   Flash
   Form
   Jsep
  Modify
   Password
  Rbc
Top Of Data
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
     Help Add Exit Flip Do
                                    Undo
                                                      Zoom Promp Var
```

## **Column Headings: Physical Printer > Special Attributes - Field Prompt**

#### • Field Prompt

This is used in the Logical Printer definition as well as in the Printout Definition screens. The variables listed here depend on the type of printer (see the subsection Printer Attributes).

#### • Default value

The contents of this field will be used if nothing is specified in the Logical Printer definition.

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Physical Printer Definition > Special Attributes**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF9	Zoom	Place cursor on appropriate line and press PF9 to display special attribute in detail. See the Physical Printer>Special Attributes (Detail) screen.
PF10	Prom	Switches display to Field Prompt (as in screen above). These field prompts appear in the Logical Printer and Printout Definition screens.
PF11	Var	Switches display to Subst. Variable. These substitution variables can be used if job skeletons are displayed.

## **Defining Substitute Variable Values**

This screen is called when PF11 is pressed in the screen on the previous page. Instead of the Field Prompts, the substitution variables that can be used in job skeletons are displayed.

```
14:51:57
                       **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                                     12/11/1999
User ID GHH
                   - Physical Printer >Special Attributes -
Attributes
   Subst. Variable Default Value
   BURST_
   CHARS
  CLASS_
  CMPACT_
  DEST_
  DELT_
  DISP_
   FCB_
   FLASH_
  FNO
   JSEP_
  MODIFY____
   PWD
  RBC
Top Of Data
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF3---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
      Help Add
                 Exit Flip Do
                                    Undo
                                                      Zoom Promp Var
                                                                        Menu
```

### Column Headings: Physical Printer > Special Attributes - Subst. Variable

- Subst. Variable
  - This is used if job skeletons are displayed.
- Default value

If no substitution variable is specified, this value is taken for function Add Logical Printer.

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Physical Printer Definition > Special Attributes**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF9	Zoom	Place cursor on appropriate line and press PF9 to display special attribute in detail.
PF10	Prom	Switches display to Field Prompt. These field prompts appear in the Logical Printer and Printout Definition screens.
PF11	Var	Switches display to Subst. Variable. These substitution variables can be used if job skeletons are displayed.

## **Displaying Special Attributes in Detail**

This window appears when PF9 is pressed in either of the previous two screens. All parameters of a Physical Printer Special Attribute are displayed.

```
13:37:47 **** Entire Output Management ****
User ID MRS - Physical Printer >Special Attributes -
                                                                 13/12/1999
Attributes
  Field Prompt Default Value
  Burst
                                                                         !
!
                                                                         !
! Attributes
!
   Subst. Variable .. BURST___
!
!
   No. ..... 5028
!
   Field Prompt ..... Burst
!
   Field Length ..... 1_
   Default Value .... _
!
          _____
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                Exit Flip
     Help
                                                                    Menu
```

### Field Descriptions: Physical Printer > Special Attributes - Detail

The following fields **cannot** be modified:

#### • Subst. Variable

This is used if job skeletons are displayed.

No.

Error number from the SYSERR application used to determine the prompt text.

#### • Field Prompt

This is used in the Logical Printer definition as well as in the Printout Definition screens.

#### • Field Length

Length of the input field as used in the Logical Printer definition.

The following field can be modified.

#### • Default value

The contents of this field are used if nothing is specified in the Logical Printer definition.

## **Printer Attributes**

Depending on the type of Physical Printer, there are different sets of physical attributes. The following Physical Printer types are supported:

- CMA-SPOOL
- Con-nect
- DISKMVS
- DISKUNIX
- ECL
- HPSPOOL

- NAF
- SYSPRBS2
- SYSPRJES
- SYSPRPWR
- TAPEMVS
- TAPEVSE
- VTAM
- WINPM

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type CMA-SPOOL**

#### • Account

Enter the account number to be used.

#### Chars

Enter the character table to be used.

#### • Class

Enter the output class to be used for system printers.

#### • System ID

Enter system affinity.

#### Fch

Enter the FCB image that describes the length (and width - optional) of a page.

#### Formdef

Enter the name of the FORMDEF to be used.

#### • Form

Enter the name of the form to be used.

#### • Hold

Should the printout be held by CMA-SPOOL? Enter YES/NO).

#### • Linect

Enter the maximum number of lines to be printed on a page.

#### • Limit

Enter the maximum number of lines allowed.

#### • Filename

Enter the name of the output file.

#### • Pagedef

Enter the name of the PAGEDEF to be used.

#### • Programmer

Enter the programmer's name.

#### • Prmode

Enter PAGE to use page mode as PRMODE.

#### Retention

How long should the print file be retained after printing? Enter the retention period (in hours).

#### • Room number

Enter the room number.

#### • Trc

TRC (table reference characters). Enter YES/NO.

#### • Writer

Enter the name of the NJE writer.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type Con-nect**

#### • DBID

Data base ID of the Con-nect system file.

#### FNR

File number of the Con-nect system file.

#### • Cabinet

Name of the Con-nect cabinet. You can leave this field blank. In this case, the document is created in the cabinet of the user who issued the Printout.

#### • Document name

Name of the Con-nect document. In this case, the document name is constructed from the Report/Bundle name, the run number of the object to be printed and the run number of the Printout.

#### • Document format

Enter the Document format to be used.

0 = Text document

1 = Con-form document (default)

#### Description

Enter up to four lines of Document description.

#### Keywords

Enter up to six keywords for the document.

## Attributes for Physical Printer Type DISKMVS

#### • Data set

Enter the data set name to be used.

#### Member

Enter the member name to be used.

#### Dataclas

Enter the DATACLAS parameter.

This corresponds to the DATACLAS JCL parameter.

#### • Dcb

Enter the DCB parameter. This corresponds to the DCB JCL parameter.

#### • Disp

Enter the Disposition parameter.

#### Expdt

Enter the EXPDT parameter. This corresponds to the EXPDT JCL parameter.

#### Like

Enter the LIKE parameter. This corresponds to the LIKE JCL parameter.

#### • Lrecl

Enter the record length to be used (for records of variable length, this is the maximum record length + record length field).

#### Mgmtclas

Enter the MGMTCLAS parameter.

This corresponds to the MGMTCLAS JCL parameter.

#### Msvgp

Enter the MSVGP parameter. This corresponds to the MSVGP JCL parameter.

#### Recfm

Enter the record format to be used. In addition, this entry determines whether the data are printed with ASA/machine code or without carriage control characters.

#### Retpd

Enter the RETPD parameter. This corresponds to the RETPD JCL parameter.

#### • Space

Enter the SPACE parameter. This corresponds to the SPACE JCL parameter.

#### Storclas

Enter the STORCLAS parameter.

This corresponds to the STORCLAS JCL parameter.

#### • Unit

Enter the Unit type.

#### Volser

Enter the Volser where the data set is located.

#### • Work file

This entry is made automatically according to the record format (RECFM) used.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type ECL - from ECL 2.1.1**

#### • Service

Enter the name of the label in member SATSRV in library SYSSATU which identifies the set of attributes needed for client/server communication with the print server running under OS/2 or Windows. To use different members specify <member.label>.

#### Barcode

Enter the name of the BARCODE resource to be used.

#### • Cond. processing

Specifies the maximum nesting level for conditional processing. If it is AFP, this value is always 1. With PFM, the maximum value is 32767.

#### Destination

Name of a logical destination as defined in ECL.

#### Disposition

- O Hold Hold before print.
- O Keep Keep after print.
- O Delete Delete after print.

#### • Formdef

Enter the name of the FORMDEF resource, if the output is to be formatted.

#### Pagedef

Enter the name of the PAGEDEF resource, if the output is to be formatted.

#### Tro

Enter YES, if your print file contains font indices.

#### Trace

Enter YES to activate the trace facility. The trace output will be written to the ESY log.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type NAF**

#### • Printer Profile

Enter the name of a Natural Advanced Facilities Logical Printer Profile (LPF). The LPF determines which printer is used. For further information, see the appropriate **Natural Advanced Facilities Documentation**.

#### • CC Table

Enter the PROFILE parameter. For further information, see the appropriate Natural Advanced Facilities documentation.

#### Forms

Enter the FORMS parameter. For further information, see the description of the DEFINE PRINTER command in the **Natural Reference Documentation**.

#### • Listname

Enter the NAME parameter. For further information, see the description of the DEFINE PRINTER command in the **Natural Reference Documentation**.

#### • Disposition

Enter the DISP parameter (DEL/HOLD/KEEP). For further information, see the description of the DEFINE PRINTER command in the **Natural Reference Documentation**.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type SYSPRBS2**

#### • Chars-modification

Should all character set characteristics be used or only certain ones. Enter YES/NO.

#### • Chars

Enter one or several character sets to be used for printing.

#### Control

Determines whether control characters specific to laser printers should be used.

#### Dia

Enter the Formulardia to be used.

#### • Fob

Enter the Forms Overlay Buffer (FOB) for overlaying printed pages with text and pictures.

#### Form

Enter the type of form to be used.

#### • Header

Determines whether a header line should be printed on each page.

#### • Image

Enter the name of a parameter file containing LOOP-, FOB- and CHARS-POOL sets.

#### • Lines

Enter the number of lines to be printed on a page.

#### Loop

Enter the name of the LOOP set to be loaded in the carriage information buffer of the printer.

#### Pagecc

Determines whether control characters should be evaluated.

#### Pname

Job name for the SPOOLOUT job.

#### Rotation

Allows page rotation for output on laser printers.

#### • Shift

Enter the number of columns by which the output text should be indented.

#### • Space

Determines the number of line feeds or the type of carriage control characters contained.

#### ■ Toyt

This is stored in the SPOOL Control Block (SCB) for the processing of system exits.

#### • Transl.Table

Enter the code translation table to be activated.

#### • Tray

Enter the number of the tray from which to extract paper for printing.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type SYSPRJES**

#### • Burst

Enter the BURST parameter. This corresponds to the BURST JCL parameter.

#### Chars

Enter one or more 4-byte character set names as in JCL.

#### Ckptline

Enter the maximum lines in a logical page. This corresponds to the CKPTLINE JCL parameter.

#### Ckptpage

Enter the number of logical pages to be printed before JES takes a checkpoint. This corresponds to the CKPTPAGE JCL parameter.

#### Ckptsec

Specify how many seconds of printing are to elapse between each checkpoint for the SYSOUT data set. This corresponds to the CKPTSEC JCL parameter.

#### Class

Enter a one-character JES output class for the printout.

#### Compact

Enter the COMPACT parameter. This corresponds to the COMPACT JCL parameter.

#### Datack

Enter the DATACK parameter. This corresponds to the DATACK JCL parameter.

#### Dch

Enter the DCB parameter. This corresponds to the DCB JCL parameter.

#### Destination

Enter the JES destination parameter.

#### Fcl

Enter the Forms Control Buffer. This corresponds to the FCB JCL parameter.

#### Flash

Enter the FLASH parameter. This corresponds to the FLASH JCL parameter.

#### Formdef

Enter the name of the library member that PSF uses in printing on a page-mode printer.

#### Forms

Enter the name of the form. This corresponds to the FORMS JCL parameter.

#### • Index

Enter the INDEX parameter. This corresponds to the INDEX JCL parameter.

#### • Lindex

Enter the LINDEX parameter. This corresponds to the LINDEX JCL parameter.

#### • Lrecl

Enter the LRECL parameter. This corresponds to the LRECL JCL parameter.

#### Modify

Enter the MODIFY parameter. This corresponds to the MODIFY JCL parameter.

#### Pagedef

Enter the name of the library member that PSF uses in printing on a page-mode printer.

#### • Prmode

Enter the PRMODE parameter. This corresponds to the PRMODE JCL parameter.

#### Recfm

Enter the RECFM parameter. This corresponds to the RECFM JCL parameter.

• Tro

Enter the TRC parameter. This corresponds to the TRC JCL parameter.

Ucs

Enter the UCS parameter. This corresponds to the UCS JCL parameter.

• Work file

This entry is made automatically according to the record format (RECFM) used.

## Attributes for Physical Printer Type SYSPRPWR

#### • Burst

Enter the BURST parameter. This corresponds to the BURST JCS parameter.

#### Chars

Enter one or more 4-byte character set names as in JCS.

#### Class

Enter a one-character POWER output class for the printout.

#### • Cmpact

Enter the CMPACT parameter. This corresponds to the CMPACT JCS parameter.

#### Destination

Enter the POWER destination parameter.

#### Delt

Enter the DELT parameter. This corresponds to the DELT JCS parameter.

#### Disp

Enter the DISP parameter. This corresponds to the DISP JCS parameter.

#### • Fcb

Enter the Forms Control Buffer. This corresponds to the FCB JCS parameter.

#### Flash

Enter the FLASH parameter. This corresponds to the FLASH JCS parameter.

#### Form

Enter the name of the form on which the Report or Bundle is to be printed. This corresponds to the FORM JCS parameter.

#### Jsep

Enter the JSEP parameter. This corresponds to the JSEP JCS parameter.

#### Modify

Enter the MODIFY parameter.

This corresponds to the MODIFY JCS parameter.

#### Password

Enter the PWD parameter. This corresponds to the PWD JCS parameter.

#### Rbc

Enter the RBC parameter. This corresponds to the RBC JCS parameter.

#### • Rbm

Enter the RBM parameter. This corresponds to the RBM JCS parameter.

#### Rbs

Enter the RBS parameter. This corresponds to the RBS JCS parameter.

#### Remote

Enter the REMOTE parameter.

This corresponds to the REMOTE JCS parameter.

#### Sysid

Enter the SYSID parameter. This corresponds to the SYSID JCS parameter.

Ucs

Enter the UCS parameter. This corresponds to the UCS JCS parameter.

User

Enter the USER parameter. This corresponds to the USER JCS parameter.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type TAPEMVS**

#### • Data set

Enter the data set name to be used.

Disp

Enter the Disposition parameter.

Blksize

Enter the block size to be used.

Recfm

Enter the RECFM parameter. This corresponds to the RECFM JCL parameter.

• Lrecl

Enter the record length to be used.

Dch

Enter the DCB parameter. This corresponds to the DCB JCL parameter.

Label

Enter the LABEL parameter. This corresponds to the LABEL JCL parameter.

• Unit

Enter the Unit type.

Volser

Enter the Volser where the data set is located.

Work file

This entry is made automatically according to the record format (RECFM) used.

• Expiration

Enter the retention period for the data set.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type TAPEVSE**

Data set

Enter the data set name to be used.

Volser

Enter the Volser where the data set is located.

• Unit

Enter the Unit type.

• Disp

Enter the Disposition parameter.

• Recfm

Enter the RECFM parameter. This corresponds to the RECFM JCL parameter.

Work file

This entry is made automatically according to the record format (RECFM) used.

• Blksize

Enter the block size to be used.

• Carriage control

Enter YES, if printing is to be done with carriage control. Enter NO, if not.

#### • Expiration

Enter the retention period for the data set.

## **Attributes for Physical Printer Type VTAM**

#### Carriage control

Enter YES, if printing is to be done with carriage control. Enter NO, if not.

#### • Form feed before

Enter the number of form feeds to be performed at the beginning of a printout.

#### • Form feed after

Enter the number of form feeds to be performed at the end of a printout.

#### • Trace

Enter YES, if you want a trace to be written by Entire System Server.

#### • Logmode

Enter a special log mode, if desired.

## Attributes for Physical Printer Type WINPM

#### • Service

Enter the name of the label in member SATSRV in library SYSSATU which identifies the set of attributes needed for client/server communication with the print server running under OS/2. To use different members, specify <member.label>.

#### • Barcode

Enter the name of the BARCODE resource to be used.

#### • Cond. processing (beginning with ECL 2.1.1)

Specifies the maximum nesting level for conditional processing. If it is AFP, this value is always 1. With PFM, the maximum value is 32767.

#### • CR-Sequence

Enter the carriage return sequence.

#### • Destination

Enter the name of the destination spool queue.

#### • **Device type** (beginning with ECL 2.1.1)

Enter the printer languages of your printer, for example, PCL4/PCL5.

- **Disposition** (beginning with ECL 2.1.1)
  - O Hold Hold before print.
  - O Keep Keep after print.
  - O Delet Delete after print.

#### • Form feed after

Enter the number of form feeds to be performed at the end of the output.

#### • Form feed before

Enter the number of form feeds to be performed at the beginning of the output.

#### • FF-Sequence

Enter the sequence for form feed.

#### • Frame

Enter the number of pages that make up a frame. Under Windows it is possible to divide a printout into several portions, so that the print manager can start printing while remaining portions are still being created. Control is also yielded to other tasks between each portion.

#### • LF-Sequence

Enter the sequence for line feed.

• **Formdef** (from ECL 2.1.1)

Enter the name of the FORMDEF resource, if the output is to be formatted.

• **Pagedef** (from ECL 2.1.1)

Enter the name of the PAGEDEF resource, if the output is to be formatted.

• **Trc** (from ECL 2.1.1)

Enter YES, if your print file contains font indices.

• **Trace** (beginning with ECL 2.1.1)

Enter YES to activate the trace facility. The trace output will be written to the ESY log.

## **Deleting a Physical Printer**

#### 📂 To delete a physical printer

• On the Physical Printer Maintenance screen, enter DE in the two-character command line preceding the Physical Printer you want to delete and press Enter.

If CONFIRM is set to ON, a window opens which asks you to confirm deletion by typing the name of the Physical Printer again.

• Type the Physical Printer name in the input field provided and press Enter.

A message confirms deletion.

## **Modifying a Physical Printer**

### To modify a physical printer

• On the Physical Printer Maintenancescreen, enter MO in the two-character command line preceding the Physical Printer you want to modify and press Enter.

The Physical Printer Definition screen appears for the Physical Printer you have selected.

• You can modify the data displayed by simply entering new data in the input fields. When you have finished modifying the Physical Printer definition, press Enter to save your modifications.

A message confirms that the Physical Printer definition has been successfully modified.

## **Monitor Start/Close**

The Monitor runs as a Natural subtask under Entire System Server or as a batch job and does all the work of generating, printing and distributing Reports and Bundles.

## **Monitor Management Screen**

#### To select Monitor Start/Close

• Enter 6 in the command line of the System Administration menu and press Enter.

The Monitor Management screen appears.

```
12:39:40
                   **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                           15/11/1999
User ID GHH
                       - Monitor Management -
                                         Status Idle
                                           at 13:38:40 15.11.99
   S Start Monitor
   C Close Monitor
   L Display Monitor Log
   P Purge Monitor Buffer Pool
   E Purge a single Buffer Pool Entry
             Wait Increment ..... 10___
              Current Wait ..... 300
                                           (in seconds) !
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
    Help Exit Flip
                                        Tasks
                                                  Wake
                                                             Menu
```

#### **Special PF Key Assignments: Monitor Management**

PF Key	Function	Explanation		
PF8	Tasks	Display monitor subtask status.		
PF10	Wake	Activate the Monitor before the next cycle.		

The Monitor Management screen enables the system administrator to start, wake or close the Entire Output Management Monitor manually, display the Monitor Log and purge the Monitor Buffer Pool.

These functions are explained on the following pages.

### **Field Descriptions: Monitor Management**

#### • Status

Monitor status. Possible values:

- Closed
- O Purge
- O Idle
- O Monitor not active
- O Process Bundles
- O Process JES Queue
- O Process Printouts
- O Purge expired Archive
- O Purge expired Bundles
- O Purge expired Logs
- O Purge expired Printouts
- O Purge expired Reports
- O Shutdown in progress

#### • at

Time when the Monitor was last active.

#### Monitor Node

Node under which Entire Output Management is running.

#### • Minimum Wait

The **minimum** time in seconds the Monitor is to wait between two consecutive monitoring cycles. You can modify the value that appears here by simply entering a new value and pressing Enter.

#### • Maximum Wait

The **maximum** time in seconds the Monitor is to wait between two consecutive monitoring cycles. You can modify the value that appears here by simply entering a new value and pressing Enter.

#### • Wait Increment

The number of seconds by which the wait time increases.

If there is no activity during the minimum wait time, the wait time is increased by this value, until the maximum is reached.

When activity occurs, the wait time returns to the minimum.

You can modify the value that appears here by simply entering a new value and pressing Enter.

#### • Current Wait

The wait time in effect for the current cycle.

## **Starting the Monitor**

- To start the Monitor, the Entire System Server Node specified for start must be active.
  - Enter an **S** in the command line and press Enter.

The Monitor status changes (see description for the field Status, above) and a message confirms.

## **Waking the Monitor**

- To activate the Monitor before the next scheduled activity cycle, see Wait parameters).
  - Press PF10 (Wake) on the Monitor Management screen.

The Monitor is activated.

• When you press Enter again, the **at** field (see previous page) displays the time when the Monitor became active.

If there was any pending work, the Status changes. When the activity cycle is completed, Monitor status changes back to Idle.

## **Closing the Monitor**

- To close the Monitor
  - Enter a C in the command line of the Monitor Management screen and press Enter.

A window opens that asks you to confirm by typing SHUTDOWN in the field provided:

```
12:39:40
                    **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                             15/11/1999
User ID GHH
                        - Monitor Management -
                                          Status Idle
                                              at 13:38:40 15.11.99
   S Start Monitor
   C Close Monitor
   L Display Monitor Log
   P Purge Monitor Buffer Pool
   E Purge a single Buffer Pool Entry
            +----+
              Confirm by entering SHUTDOWN
            ! PF3 End
Command => c
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
              Exit Flip
     Help
                                                     Wake
                                                                Menu
```

• Enter SHUTDOWN to confirm and press Enter, or press PF3 (Exit) to resume.

The Monitor status changes to Shutdown In Progress.

This means that the Monitor has not yet detected the close, since it is in wait status.

The next time it is active, the Monitor detects the close and performs the normal close. The message in the Status field changes to Closed.

## **Modifying the Wait Time between Two Monitor Cycles**

You can change the default wait time between two monitoring cycles, in order to reflect the load at your site, by modifying the Wait fields:

- when starting the Monitor;
- when the Monitor is already Active;
  - Change the wait parameters by simply entering new values (in seconds) and pressing Enter.

For descriptions of these fields, see Wait Factor.

## **Displaying Monitor Log**

- To display the monitor log
  - Enter L in the command line of the Monitor Management screen and press Enter.

A screen appears displaying all Monitor log records, ordered by descending time. Browse log information with PF7 (Up) and PF8 (Down).

• You can display more information about a log entry by entering the IN line command in the two-character command line preceding the entry and pressing Enter.

A user that is a non-administrator may also Display Log information via the profile setting "Display Monitor" set to **Y** on the User Profile Definition screen. This enables them to only display log information in the system administration sub-system using option 6 "Monitor Start/Close".

For further details, see the subsection LO - Display Log Information for an Object and Log Display screen of the Entire Output Management Reference Documentation.

## **Purging Monitor Buffer Pool**

- To purge the monitor buffer pool
  - Enter **P** in the command line of the Monitor Management screen and press Enter.

All entries in the Natural Buffer Pool are purged.

## **Purging a Single Buffer Pool Entry**

- To purge a single buffer pool entry
  - Enter **E** in the command line of the Monitor Management screen and press Enter.

The Purge Monitor Buffer Pool window opens:

```
12:49:56
                   **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                         15/1/1999
User ID GHH
                      - Monitor Management -
                                       Status Idle
                                         at 13:49:32 15.11.99
   S Start Monitor
   C Close Monitor +----+
   L Display Monitor ! Purge Monitor Buffer Pool !
                 !
   P Purge Monitor B ! Library .. ____
   E Purge a single ! Object ... _____
                 ! DBID .....
                 ! FNR .....
                                        !!!
           ! Mon!
           ! Min ! PF3 End
                                        ! in seconds) !
           ! Max +----+ in seconds) !
           ! Wait Increment ..... 10_{\_} (in seconds) !
           ! Current Wait ..... 300
                                         (in seconds) !
Command => e
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
             Exit Flip
                                                 Wake
    Help
                                                           Menu
```

• Enter data for the object to be purged as described below and press Enter.

Only the object you specify here is purged from the Monitor Buffer Pool.

#### Field Descriptions: Purge Monitor Buffer Pool

Library

Enter the name of the library where the object to be purged is located.

Object

Enter the name of the object to be purged.

• DBID

Enter the ID of the data base where the object to be purged is located.

• FNR

Enter the file number of the object to be purged.

## **Monitor Task Management**

```
13:23:28
                    **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                                2000-07-24
 UserId UKSJU
                         - Monitor Task Management -
 Cmd # ---- Task Status ---- Action
                                         Last Active
                                                              Wait Factors
                                                           Min Max Incr Curr
     01 Idle
                                M
                                      2000-07-24 13:23:26  30__ 120_ 10_ 30
     01 Idle M
02 Process SPOOL Queue S
                                      2000-07-24 13:23:28 60_ 300_ 30_ 60
     03
        Idle
                               C
                                      2000-07-24 13:23:28 120_ 3600 120 120
     03 Idle C
04 Process Bundles R
                                     2000-07-24 13:23:28 30_ 180_ 10_ 30
                                     2000-07-24 13:23:28 40__ 240_ 20_ 40
     05 Idle
                               P
 Action values: M Main task, S Scan source queues, C Copy to container,
                 R Create reports/bundles, P Manage printouts
 Valid commands: C Close, W Wake, P Purge buffer, E Purge single, L Display log
 Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                  Exit Flip Do
                                   Undo
                                              Wait
      Help
                                                                     Menu
```

This screen shows the current status of the monitor subtasks. The meaning of the columns is:

Column	Explanation			
#	Task number 01 to 05			
Task Status	Current task status			
Action	Proce	essing performed by this task		
Last Active	Date	Date and time the task was last active		
Wait Factors	The Minimum, Maximum, Increment and Current wait times for this task. These values (except current) may be modified by pressing PF8 and overtyping with the required new value.			
	Line	command, which may take one of the following values:		
	C	Close the task. If you close task 1, all subtasks will be closed. For any other subtask, task 1 will take over its work.		
Cmd	W	Wake the task to perform its processing cycle.		
	P	Purge the Natural buffer pool of the task.		
	E	Purge a single object from the Natural buffer pool of the task.		
	L	Display log entries for the task.		

## **Start Archiving Task**

The Automatic Archiving defaults start Archiving automatically, but the system administrator can also start Archiving manually with Start Archiving Task.

#### To start the Archiving Task manually

• Enter 7 on the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The following window opens:

```
12:44:43
                   **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                             15/11/1999
User ID GHH
                       - System Administration -
 Maintenance Functions
   1 System Defaults
   2 Users
   3 Copy NATURAL SECUR +-----
   4 Calendars ! - Initiate Start of Archiver - !
   5 Physical Printers !
 ! Scheduled next at .. 00-01-02 00:00 !
Control Functions ! Reschedule for .... 00-11-15 12:44 !
   6 Monitor Start/Clos ! PF3 Exit
   7 Start Archiving Ta +-----
   8 Start Reviving Task
   9 Start Condense Task
  10 Transfer Entity
Please select option.
Command \Rightarrow 7___
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
     Help Exit Flip
```

## Field Descriptions: Initiate Start of Archiver

#### • Scheduled next at

This is the next starting date and time according to the Archiving Schedule.

#### Reschedule for

The present date and time are displayed here. You can change these values.

All Reports marked for archiving are written to the archiving medium.

#### Note:

If the Report to be archived is **in use**, for example, if it is in the Printout queue or in an open Bundle, then it is not archived at this time, but only when printing is finished or the Bundle closed and the next Archiving session has begun.

For further information on Archiving, see the subsection Automatic Archiving Defaults and the Section Archive Administration.

## **Start Reviving Task**

Start Reviving Task enables the system administrator to revive archived Reports.

#### To start the Reviving task

• Enter 8 on the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The following window opens:

```
12:46:28
                   **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                          15/11/1999
User ID GHH
                     - System Administration -
 Maintenance Functions
   1 System Defaults
   3 Copy NATURAL SECUR +----+
   4 Calendars ! - Initiate Start of Reviver - ! 5 Physical Printers ! !
              ! Scheduled next at .. 1999-11-15 14:00 !
 Control Functions ! Reschedule for ..... 1999-11-15 12:46 !
   6 Monitor Start/Clos ! PF3 Exit
   7 Start Archiving Ta +-----+
   8 Start Reviving Task
   9 Start Condense Task
  10 Transfer Entity
Please select option.
Command => 8
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
              Exit Flip
```

## Field Descriptions: Initiate Start of Reviver

Scheduled next at

This is the next starting date and time according to the Reviving Schedule.

Reschedule for

The present date and time are displayed here. You change these values.

All Reports marked for reviving appear on the Active Reports screen.

## **Start Condense Task**

Start Condense Task enables the system administrator to condense one or more marked Archive Data Sets.

#### To start the Condense task

• Enter 9 on the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The following window opens:

```
11:11:29
                  **** Entire Output Management ****
                                                       17/01/1999
 User ID GHH
                    - System Administration -
 Maintenance Functions
   1 System Defaults
   3 Copy NATURAL SECUR +----+
   4 Calendars ! - Initiate Start of Condense - !
   5 Physical Printers !
             ! Scheduled at ..... 2000-01-02 00:00 !
 Control Functions ! Reschedule for ..... 1999-01-17 11:11 !
   6 Monitor Start/Clos ! PF3 Exit
   7 Start Archiving Ta +-----+
   8 Start Reviving Task
   9 Start Condense Task
  10 Transfer Entity
Please select option.
Command => 9
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
             Exit Flip
```

## Field Descriptions: Initiate Start of Condense

#### Scheduled at

This is the next starting date and time.

#### • Reschedule for

The present date and time are displayed here. You can change these values to reschedule the next condense task.

## **Using NOP To Schedule NOM Jobs**

In Entire Output Management, Archiving and Reviving is done using the Natural batch programs RJARCHIV or RJREVIVE. The start of the corresponding batch job is carried out by the programs RMARCJOB or RMREVJOB.

In NOM211, it is possible to execute archiving and reviving of the correspondingly marked reports from NOP (Entire Operations).

To start these jobs from NOP, instead of RMARCJOB or RMREVJOB the program NOMSCHED is used.

## **NOMSCHED Input Parameters**

- Predefined NOP symbols:
  - 1. P-OWNER NOP owner
  - 2. P-NETWORK NOP network
  - 3. P-RUN NOP run number
  - 4. P-JOB NOP jobname
- Other elements:
  - 1. NOM-MONITOR-NODE ESY node id where the NOM monitor runs
  - 2. NOM-SYSF-DBID dbid of NOM system file
  - 3. NOM-SYSF-FNR file number of NOM system file
  - 4. NOM-FUNCTION ARC or REV (Archiving or Reviving)

#### **NOMSCHED Output**

Sets NOP Condition

NOM-<nnn>-<function>-<res>

where <nnn> is a value of NOM-MONITOR-NODE, <function> is either ARCHIVE or REVIVE and <res> is OK or NOK.

Condition NOM---OK only tells that archive/revive was initiated successfully.

#### Note:

Neither condition will be set when an error in input parameters will occur.

#### **Calling NOMSCHED**

NOMSCHED should be executed in a Natural batch session in a batch job of type Job.

The session settings should contain all LFILE definitions for NOP but Natural logon is issued for SYSNOM (library from where NOM monitor runs). Here is an example:

LOGON SYSNOM

NOMSCHED § P-OWNER § P-NETWORK § P-RUN § P-JOB 146 9 242 ARC FIN

NOP library SYSEOR should be a steplib for library SYSNOM.

### **NOMSCHED Functions**

- Initializes NOM GDA MONIT-GL
- Invokes RINIAR1N (generated from RINIAR-N for batch) to determine start time
- Invokes RMEVNT-N to wake up the NOM monitor
- Determines NOM library name (using NAT00009 instead of using \*LIBRARY-ID)
- Invokes the program RJARCHIV, if NOM-FUNCTION = 'ARC' is specified and with NOM-FUNCTION = 'REV' invokes the program RJARCHIV with the following 2 additional parameters:
  - 1. #LIB-ID name of the NOM library
  - 2. #NOP-SCHED = TRUE (invoked from NOP)
- Informs NOP whether the NOM program was carried out with success or not (NOP condition OK or NOK with NOP API NOPUN2N)

The programs RJARCHIV and RJARCHIV take over the new additional parameters including a call from NOP (if #NOP-SCHED = TRUE).

## **Archive Administration**

This section covers the following topics:

- Archive Data Sets
- Listing Archive Data Sets
- Condensing an Archive Data Set
- Deleting an Archive Data Set
- Listing VOLSERS spanned by an Archive Data Set
- Listing Reports in an Archive Data Set
- Modifying Expiration Date of a Report in an Archive Data Set
- Resetting Expiration Date of a Report in an Archive Data Set
- Deleting a Report from an Archive Data Set
- Reviving a Report Deleted from Active Reports

For further information about Archiving, see the subsections Automatic Archiving Defaults and Start Archiving Task in the Section System Administration.

### **Archive Data Sets**

Every time Reports are archived to a tape, a data set is created on the tape volume containing all the archived Reports. This is called an Archive Data Set.

For each Archive Data Set, an entry is made on the Entire Output Management archive catalog, which contains control information regarding each archive process.

This information includes the date and time of the operation, the VOLSER(s) on which the Archive Data Set has been catalogued, and an indication of whether the data set still contains Reports which must remain on archive.

When the Reports contained in an Archive Data Set are no longer required, a message is displayed to the right of the data set indicating that the VOLSERs can be reused for other purposes.

## **Listing Archive Data Sets**

- To display the list of data sets which have been archived
  - Enter 9 in the command line of the Main Menu and press Enter.

The **first** Archive Data Sets screen appears:

	TIRE OUTPU Archive Da		GEMENT ****		2000-11-13
Cmd Data set	NVol	NumRp	Created	Msg	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0085		3	20001108 09:0	1	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0084	1	14	20001031 08:0	0	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0083	1	36	20001030 08:0	1	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0082	1	10	20001025 13:0	3	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0079	1		20001011 11:1	0 can b	e deleted
NOM.ARC211.NOM0078	1		20000911 09:0	0 can b	e deleted
NOM.ARC211.NOM0077	1		20000828 09:0	1 can b	e deleted
NOM.ARC211.NOM0074	1		20000629 10:3	2 can b	e deleted
NOM.COND211.NOM0069	1		20000628 11:4	6 can b	e deleted
NOM.COND211.NOM0068	1		20000628 11:3	8 can b	e deleted
NOM.COND211.NOM0067	1		20000626 17:0	2 can b	e deleted
NOM.COND211.NOM0063	1		20000626 14:4	4 can b	e deleted
NOM.ARC211.NOM0058	1		20000621 17:3	2 can b	e deleted
NOM.COND211.NOM0057	1		20000614 10:0	9 can b	e deleted
Top Of Data					
Command =>					
Enter-PF1PF2PF3PF4	PF5PF6-	PF7-	PF8PF9	PF10P	F11PF12
Help Exit Flip		-	+	<	> Menu

The list is displayed in alphabetical order.

#### **PF Key Assignments: Archive Data Sets**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF10	<	Display previous screen.
PF11	>	Display next screen.

#### **Available Line Commands: Archive Data Sets**

Code	Function
CD	Mark data set for condensing.
DE	Delete the data set from archive. Un-catalogs this data set.
RP	List the Reports archived on this data set.
VO	List the VOLSERs on which this data set resides.

#### **Column Headings: Archive Data Sets**

• Cmd

Enter a two-character line command.

• Data Set

The archived data set name.

NVol

The number of tape volumes the data set occupies.

• NumRp

The number of archived Reports contained on the data set.

Created

The date and time the data set was created.

#### Msg

When all Reports archived on the data set are no longer required and have been purged, the message Delete appears, advising you that the data set can be uncataloged and the VOLSERs reused.

To display the **second** of the Archive Data Sets screen, press PF11:

11:01:54					000-11-13	
User ID GHH	- Archive Da	ta set:	S -			
Cmd Data set	NVol	NumRp	Created		LogExpD	PhysExpD
			20001100	00.01	20001120	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0085	1	-	20001108			
NOM.ARC211.NOM0084	1	14	20001031	08:00	20001120	20001120
NOM.ARC211.NOM0083	1	36	20001030	08:01	20001119	20001119
NOM.ARC211.NOM0082	1	10	20001025	13:03	20001114	20001114
NOM.COND211.NOM0081	1	44	20001016	18:08	20011031	20011031
NOM.ARC211.NOM0079	1		20001011	11:10	20011031	20001031
NOM.ARC211.NOM0078	1		20000911	09:00	20001001	20001001
NOM.ARC211.NOM0077	1		20000828	09:01	20000917	20000917
NOM.ARC211.NOM0074	1		20000629	10:32	20000719	20000719
NOM.COND211.NOM0069	1		20000628	11:46	20010518	20010518
NOM.COND211.NOM0068	1		20000628	11:38	20000703	20000711
NOM.COND211.NOM0067	1		20000626	17:02	20000711	20000711
NOM.COND211.NOM0063	1		20000626	14:44	20010518	20010518
NOM.ARC211.NOM0058	1		20000621	17:32	20000711	20000711
NOM.COND211.NOM0057	1		20000614	10:09	20000704	20000704
Top Of Data						
Command =>						
Enter-PF1PF2PF3PF4-	PF5PF6-	PF7	PF8PI	79PI	F10PF11-	PF12
Help Exit Flip		_	+	•	< >	Menu

#### LogExpD

Logical Expiration Date. This is the date until which the data set is to be kept.

This can differ from the Physical Expiration Date, below, if the expiration date of one or more Active Reports is extended or shortened after archiving.

If the Logical Expiration Date is **later** than the Physical Expiration Date, the line with the Archive Data Set is **highlighted**.

Run a condense to synchronize the two dates.

#### PhysExpD

Physical Expiration Date. This is the date until which the tape is to be kept and corresponds to the date supplied on the tape with the EXPDT parameter.

To display the **third** screen of the Archive Data Sets screens, press PF11:

11:03:47 **** User ID GHH	ENTIRE OUTPUT	_		200	0-11-13
Cmd Data set			Created #	Evnirod	Cdns
Cilid Data Set	NVOI	NullRP	Created #	Expired	Cuiis
NOM.ARC211.NOM0085	1	3	20001108 09:01		
NOM.ARC211.NOM0084	1	14	20001031 08:00	1	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0083	1	36	20001030 08:01		
NOM.ARC211.NOM0082	1	10	20001025 13:03		
NOM.COND211.NOM0081	1	44	20001016 18:08	N/A	Y
NOM.ARC211.NOM0079	1		20001011 11:10	76	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0078	1		20000911 09:00	3	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0077	1		20000828 09:01	2	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0074	1		20000629 10:32	29	
NOM.COND211.NOM0069	1		20000628 11:46	N/A	Y
NOM.COND211.NOM0068	1		20000628 11:38	N/A	Y
NOM.COND211.NOM0067	1		20000626 17:02	N/A	
NOM.COND211.NOM0063	1		20000626 14:44	N/A	
NOM.ARC211.NOM0058	1		20000621 17:32	N/A	
NOM.COND211.NOM0057	1		20000614 10:09	N/A	
op Of Data					
Command =>					
nter-PF1PF2PF3PF4	PF5PF6-	PF7	PF8PF9P	F10PF11-	-PF12
Help Exit Fli	р	_	+	< >	Menu

### # Expired

The number of expired reports. This is calculated by subtracting the number of reports still active on this dataset from the number of reports originally archived.

Note: This number will not be displayed for old archive datasets.

#### Cdns

This shows whether this archive is output from a condense or not.

## **Condensing an Archive Data Set**

### To mark condense an Archive Data Set for condensing

• Enter CD in the two-character command line preceding the data set(s) to be condensed and press Enter.

The message condense appears in the Msg column:

14:41:22 User ID GHH	**** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT **** - Archive Data sets -				2000-11-13	
Cmd Data set		NVol	NumRp	Created		Msg
NOM.ARC.NOM0056		1	60	13/10/99	13:48	condense
NOM.ARC.NOM0055		1	13	13/10/99	13:42	condense
NOM.ARC.NOM0054		1		22/09/99	15:03	can be deleted
NOM.ARC.NOM0051		1		22/09/99	14:50	can be deleted
NOM.ARC.NOM0050		1		20/09/99	11:38	can be deleted
EOM.ARC.NOM0049		1		20/08/99	14:35	can be deleted
EOM.ARC.EOM0047		1		12/08/99	15:45	can be deleted

#### To start the condense task

• Issue the direct command START CONDENSE from the command line of any screen (see START command in the Entire Output Management Reference Documentation) or select option 9 on the System Administration Menu (see the subsection Start Condense Task in this documentation).

#### Note:

The job skeleton used for condensing has to be saved in library SYSNOMU and must be named 'JCDNSKEL'.

## **Deleting an Archive Data Set**

An archive data set can only be deleted when it contains no reports.

#### To delete an archive data set

• On the Archive Data Sets screen, enter DE in the two-character command line preceding the data set you want to delete and press Enter.

A window opens which asks you to confirm deletion by typing DELETE and specifying whether or not the data set is to be uncatalogued.

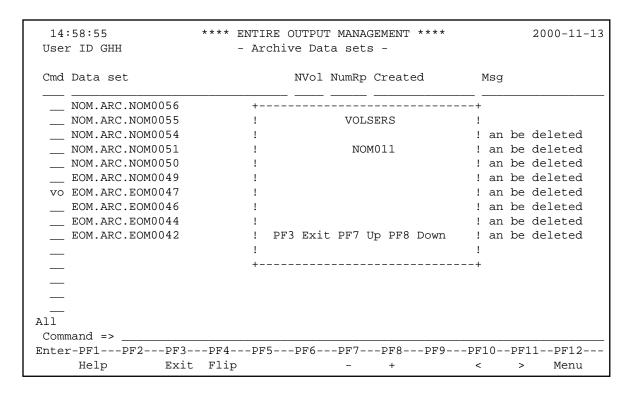
A message confirms:

Object deleted

## **Listing VOLSERS Spanned by an Archive Data Set**

- To display the list of VOLSERs spanned by an Archive Data Set
  - Enter VO in the two-character command line preceding the appropriate data set and press Enter.

The VOLSERS window opens:



#### **PF Key Assignments: VOLSERs**

PF Key	Function	Explanation
PF7	-	Scroll list up.
PF8	+	Scroll list down.

## Listing Reports in an Archive Data Set

- To display the list of Reports contained in an Archive Data Set
  - Enter RP in the two-character command line preceding the appropriate data set and press Enter.

If long report and bundle names are displayed by the system (see settings in System Defaults and Adding a User Profile), the Reports in Archive Data Set screen takes the following form:

```
17:57:36
                     **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                                  2000-11-15
 User ID GHH
                       - Reports in Archive Data Set -
 Archive Data Set .... NOM.COND211.NOM0081
 Cmd Report
                              Run-No
                                       ExpDate
                                                   OrigExp
                                                               Status
  __ EOM-ARCHIVER
                                19519
                                       2000-11-20
 __ EOM-ARCHIVER
                                       2000-11-20
                                19520
    EOM-ARCHIVER
                                19521
                                       2000-11-20
  __ EOM-ARCHIVER
                                19523
                                       2000-11-20
                                19524
                                       2000-11-20
  __ EOM-ARCHIVER
                                19525
                                       2000-11-20
  ___ EOM-ARCHIVER
  __ EOM-ARCHIVER
                                19567
                                       2000-11-20
  __ EOM-ARCHIVER
                               19568 2000-11-20
  ___ EOM-ARCHIVER
                               20286
                                       2000-11-20
  __ EOM-REVIVER
                               19522 2000-11-20
  __ EOM-REVIVER
                              20287 2000-11-20
   _ PWR-EMPL-STD3-D
                              20365 2000-11-20
   PWR-EMPL-STD3-D
PWR-EMPL-STD3-D
                                20437
                                       2000-11-20
                                20588 2000-11-20
Top Of Data
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF3---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                 Exit Flip
     Help
                                                     Ext
                                                                       Menu
```

By pressing PF9 (Ext), you can toggle to short names display. Then the Reports in Archive Data Set screen will take the following form:

17:58:42	**** ENT	IRE OUTPUT M	ANAGEMENT	***	2000-11-15
User ID GHH	- Repo	rts in Archi	ve Data Se	t -	
	_				
Archive Data Set	NOM.CONE	211.NOM0081			
Cmd Report	Run-No	ExpDate	OrigExp	Status	
EOM-ARCHIVER	10510	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	19519	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	19521	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	19523	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	19524	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	19525	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	19567	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	19568	2000-11-20			
EOM-ARCHIVER	20286	2000-11-20			
EOM-REVIVER	19522	2000-11-20			
EOM-REVIVER	20287	2000-11-20			
PWR-EMPL-STD3-D	20365	2000-11-20			
PWR-EMPL-STD3-D	20437	2000-11-20			
PWR-EMPL-STD3-D	20588	2000-11-20			
Top Of Data					
Command =>					
Enter-PF1PF2PF3-	PF4F	PF5PF6P	F7PF8	-PF9PF10-	-PF11PF12
Help Exit	Flip		- +	Ext	Menu

Names of Reports deleted from Active Reports are marked with an asterisk (\*).

#### Available Line Commands: Reports in Archive Data Set

Code	Function
DE	Delete Report from Archive.
МО	Modify expiration date.
RS	Reset expiration date to original value.
RV	Revive Report deleted from Active Reports.

#### **Column Headings: Reports in Archive Data Set**

• Cmd

Enter a two-character line command.

Report

The name of the Report archived.

• Run-No

Unique number identifying the Report.

ExpDate

Expiration date. The date until which the Report is to be kept.

OrigExp

Original expiration date until which the Report was to be kept. (If the original value of ExpDate has been modified or deleted)

• Status

Report status.

# **Modifying Expiration Date of a Report in an Archive Data Set**

#### To modify the expiration data of a report in an Archive Data Set

• On the Reports in Archive Data Set screen, enter MO in the two-character command line preceding the Report in the data set you want to modify and press Enter.

The Modify Expiration Date window opens:

```
18:02:54
                **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                 2000-11-15
User ID FHI
                   - Reports in Archive Data Set -
Archive Data Set .... NOM.COND211.NOM0081
Cmd Report
 MO EOM-ARCHIVER01 ! Expiration Date ..... 2000-12-31
 __ EOM-ARCHIVER02 ! OrigExp Date ...... 2000-10-31
 __ EOM-ARCHIVER04 !
 __ EOM-ARCHIVER05 ! New Expiration Date . 2000-12-31
 __ EOM-ARCHIVER06 !
 __ EOM-ARCHIVER07 !
 ___ EOM-ARCHIVER08 ! PF3 = Exit
 ___ EOM-ARCHIVER09 +-----+
  _ EOM-ARCHIVER11
                      18183 2000-12-31 2000-10-31
  Top Of Data
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
    Help Exit Flip
                                  + Ext
                                                   Menu
```

#### To modify the expiration date

• Enter a new value in the New Expiration Date field and press Enter.

#### **Field Descriptions: Modify Expiration Date**

Report

The Report name.

• Expiration Date

The current expiration date. This can differ from the Original Expiration Date.

OrigExp Date

This is the first valid expiration date.

If the original date has already been modified, the original date appears here and the current expiration date appears in the Expiration Date field.

• New Expiration Date

Enter the new expiration date here.

## Resetting Expiration Date of a Report in an Archive Data Set

#### To reset the expiration date of a Report in an Archive Data Set

• Enter RS in the two-character command line preceding the data set to be reset and press Enter.

The expiration date of the Report is reset to the original expiration date.

## **Deleting a Report from an Archive Data Set**

### To mark a Report in an Archive Data Set for deletion

• Enter DE in the two-character command line preceding the Report to be deleted and press Enter.

The letter  $\mathbf{D}$  appears in the Status column following the Report selected and the Report's Expiration Date (ExpDate) changes to the current date.

Reports marked with **D** are automatically deleted on the following day.

## **Reviving a Report Deleted from Active Reports**

If an archived Report was deleted from Active Reports manually, but not deleted from the Archive, the Report is marked with a **D** on the Reports in Archive Data Set screen. Reports marked with **D** are automatically deleted on the following day.

### To revive an archived Report deleted from Active Reports

• First reset the Report's expiration date with the RS line command as described above. Then enter RV in the two-character command line preceding the Report name and press Enter.

The following window opens:

```
18:16:02 **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
User ID GHH - Reports in Archive Data Set -
                                                       2000-11-15
Archive Data Set .... NOM.ARC211.NOM0087
                        Run-No ExpDate
Cmd Report
                                         OrigExp
                                                   Status
 UKSJU-REP-001114
                       !
                    !
! Select => S
! Bundle => _____
 ___ UKSJU-REP-001114
 __ UKSJU-REP-001114
 ___ UKSJU-REP-001114
                       !
 Top Of Data
Command => _
 DE delete MO modify RS reset RV revive
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
            Exit Flip
```

Enter **S** to revive the Report to the SPOOL, **D** for the Entire Output Management data base or **C** to revive to Con-nect. Press Enter.

The letter you select here then appears on the Active Report List screen (see the Section Active Reports and Folders of the Entire Output Management Reference Documentation) in the  $\bf R$  column following the revived Report (see also the explanation for the R column). The Report is marked for

the next scheduled reviving (see Reviving Parameters).

If you enter the name of the bundle the report is added to an open active bundle at revive time. If there is no open active bundle, one is created if a master bundle with the same name exists.

If there is no master bundle of the given an error message will be displayed.

# Printer Exits, User Separation Routines, Separator Pages

This section covers the following topics:

- Printer Exits
- User Separation Routines
- Separator Pages

## **Printer Exits**

If a Printer Exit is specified in the Logical Printer definition, control is passed to this exit at print time for each record to be printed. Here you can insert, modify or suppress records.

Usually a Printer Exit is used to insert escape sequences, so that the printer can select special print styles.

As in the examples PRCANON and PRKYOCER in library SYSNOMS, this could be an escape sequence at the beginning of the Printout to switch to landscape mode.

Ideally, the Printout should contain mnemonics for all kinds of print attributes (i.e. highlighting, underscoring ...) which are translated into escape sequences depending on the Physical Printer to be used. In this way, the Printout is independent of any Physical Printer type.

The Printer Exit must be located in a library defined as STEPLIB to the library SYSNOM.

#### **Printer Exit Interface**

Printer Exit	Format	Description
PRT-RC	(B2)	Return code to be set by the exit:  0 = No modification  4 = Record was modified  8 = Record to be inserted  12 = Record to be suppressed  97 = Do not call the exit again until the next report separator start On the next call, the exit PRT-WORK will be reset.  98 = Stop printing immediately.  99 = Do not call the exit again, but carry on printing.  n = All other codes are reserved for future use.  Note: When printing a report 97 and 99 have the same effect.
PRT-RECORD	(A251)	The record to be printed.
PRT-RECNO	(N9)	The current record number.
PRT-FLAG	(A1)	Flag with the following meaning: <b>F</b> = First record <b>M</b> = In the middle of Printout <b>L</b> = Last record
PRT-WORK	(A250)	Work area for the Printer Exit.
PRT-REPORT	(A25)	The name of the Report being printed.
PRT-BUNDLE	(A25)	The name of the Bundle being printed.
PRT-RECFM	(A3)	The record format of the Printout.

## **User Separation Routines**

A User Separation Routine separates a SYSOUT data set into several Reports.

A new Report starts every time the Routine detects a new value in a predefined line and column location on a SYSOUT page.

This section describes the User Separation Routine interface as well as some examples of supplied User Separation Routines. User Separation Routines determine the contents of a Report.

The contents of a Report are a continuous part or parts in one SYSOUT data set.

If User Separation Routines are defined for the Report, they are called for each record in the identified SYSOUT data set. However, the Routine can direct the Monitor to position anywhere else on the SYSOUT data set.

## **How are User Separation Routines coded?**

User Separation Routines are normally coded in the Natural 4GL language, but there are no restrictions on using other languages, as far as they follow the rules for interfacing with the Monitor.

The Routine communicates with the Monitor by means of a parameter data area.

This data area contains various parameters. Some can be modified by the Routine and returned to the Monitor, others are read-only and cannot be modified.

The list of parameters is fixed.

Their format, length, dimensions and position within the list must be followed.

A parameter data area called P-UEXIT is supplied and should be used when coding User Separation Routines.

### **Examples**

Examples of the use of the 'action' parameters described on the following page can be found in the SYSNOMU library.

You can try these examples by executing the UEXEMPL program in a batch job. Catalog the program first to point to the current employees file.

The TRACE command can subsequently be used for testing.

The following programs are available:

Report	Exit	Description
UEX-ADDFP-OPEN	UEXADP	Separates SYSOUT into several Reports depending on break of main department.  Actions: FORW, ADDFP, OPEN
UEX-CREATE	UEXCRE	Separates SYSOUT into several Reports depending on the break of department.  Actions: CREATE
UEX-FORW-BACKW	UEXFBT	Forward and backward positioning.  Actions: FORW, BACKW, GOTOP, NEXTP
UEX-GO	UEXGGN	Forward and backward positioning.  Actions: GOTO, GOTOP, NEXTP.
UEX-UNSL-ADDP	UEXAPI	Replace first line of a page.  Actions: INSL, ADDP

### **Actions**

The following actions may be invoked by a User Exit to influence processing. Each action is based on various parameters which are described below.

### **Miscellaneous Actions**

Action	Description
CACHEON	Enable cacheing of source records. NOM will cache 126 records, which will make performance much better if the exit repositions on a page.
CACHEOFF	Disable cacheing of source records.
BUNDLE	Add report to an active bundle.

## **Positioning Actions**

Action	Description
GOTOP	Reposition Monitor to top of current page.  The next time the Routine is called, it gets the record at the top of the current page. Page top is detected either by channel 1 ANSI or by machine code.
GOTO	Reposition to record number returned in parameter P-RECNO.
NEXTP	Go to top of next page.
FORW, BACKW	Number of lines in P-RECNO.

## **Inserting Text in a Report**

Action	Description
	Insert up to 10 lines at the current position.  The number of lines to be inserted is returned in parameter P-RECNO and the text lines to be inserted are returned in the array parameter P-INSERT-LINES.

## Including more than one Line in one Routine Call

Action	Description
ADDR	Add range of lines, where the record number of the range to be included is returned in the parameters P-FROMLINE and P-TOLINE:  The next call to the exit starts one line after the last record in the range specified (P-TOLINE + 1).
ADDP	Add all records from the current line until end of current page to the current Report.  The next call to the exit starts at the top of the next page.
ADDFP	<b>Add full page</b> . All of the current page is added to the current Report. The next call to the exit starts at the top of the next page.
CREATE	Create Report from a range of record numbers supplied in the P-FROMLINE and P-TOLINE parameters.  The Report number to be created must be returned in P-REPNAME. If the Report is not defined in the master data base, it is created dynamically in the master data base using the parameters returned by the exit.  When this action is specified and there is an opened Report, the Report is closed first. The next call to the exit starts one line after the last record in the range specified (P-TOLINE + 1).
OPEN	<b>Close current Report</b> and <b>open new Report</b> . The new Report to be opened must be returned in P-REPNAME.
CLOSE	<b>Close current Report</b> . Report Processing parameters can be overwritten, if supplied in the exit parameters.

## **Parameter Descriptions**

The following is a description of the parameters for User Separation Routines.

### **General Parameters**

Parameter	Description
P-RC	This is a <b>return code</b> which tells whether to include the current record in the Report or not. The return code is returned by the exit to the Monitor and can contain the following values:  O Include current record in Report  I Ignore the current record  End of processing, close current Report
P-ACTION	This is an <b>action code</b> which tells the Monitor to perform a specific action (see Actions).
P-MASTER	Name of the master or default Report definition currently processed.
P-UPARM1	An array of five parameters supplied by the monitor to the routine.  The values are defined in the appropriate master or default Report definitions.  Evaluate or save these parameters upon the first call to the exit.
P-RECNO	Current record number within the source being processed.
P-RECORD	Contents of the current record.
P-INSERT-LINES	An array of ten lines which may be inserted with action INSL.
P-FROMLINE	Start record number of a range of lines referenced by actions which add lines to the current active Report.
P-TOLINE	End record number of a range of lines referenced by actions which add lines to the current active Report.
P-WORK	Work area for the user separation routines to save data for subsequent calls.

## **Source Parameters**

These parameters are common to all sources.

Parameter	Description
P-SOURCE-TYPE	Indicates the type of source being processed.  1 JES2 2 JES3 3 POWER 4 NOM data base (container file) 5 Sequential file (MVS) 6 Sequential file (VSE) 7 BS2000/OSD 11 Natural Advanced Facilities 14 CMASPOOL
P-SOURCE-CC-TYPE	Indicates the type of carriage control characters.  1 ASA 2 Machine 3 Reserved for BS2000/OSD 4 No carriage control.
P-SOURCE-NUMBER-OF-LINES	Total number of lines in the source.
P-MAXREC	See P-SOURCE-NUMBER-OF-LINES above. This field is still available for compatibility reasons but will be deleted with the next version.
P-SOURCE-RECORD-LENGTH	The current record length in bytes including carriage control characters, if present. It should not be modified.
P-RECLEN	See P-SOURCE-RECORD-LENGTH above. This field is still available for compatibility reasons but will be deleted with the next version.
P-SOURCE-ATTRIBUTES	Source-specific attributes which are redefined depending on P-SOURCE-TYPE are described below.

## Parameters for Source Type POWER

Parameter	Description
P-POWER-NODE	Entire System Server node by which the source is being read.
P-POWER-JOB-NAME	The job name of the SYSOUT currently being processed.
P-POWER-JOB-NUMBER	The POWER job number of the SYSOUT currently being processed.
P-POWER-TYPE	Always LS for POWER list queue.
P-POWER-SEGMENTS	Number of segments.
P-POWER-SEG-LASTLINE	An array of up to 40 occurrences indicating the last logical line for each segment.

## **Parameters for Source Type JES**

Fields prefixed with P-JES are reserved for Entire Output Management Version 1.3.2.

## Parameters for Source Type 'Sequential File VSE/ESA'

Parameter	Description
P-FVSE-NODE	The Entire System Server node by which the current source is being read.
P-FVSE-VOLSER	The volume serial number on which the file resides.
P-FVSE-DSNAME	The data set name.
P-FVSE-RECFM	The record format of the data set.
P-FVSE-LRECL	The record length of the data set.
P-FVSE-BLKSIZE	The block size of the data set.

### **Bundle Parameters**

These parameters are used to put Reports into Bundles dynamically.

Parameter	Description
P-BUNDLE	An array of up to 5 Bundles into which the Report is put.
P-BUNDLE-COORDINATOR	User-ID of the Bundle coordinator.
P-FLUSH-TIME	Time when the Bundle is to be closed and printed.
P-BUNDLE-FLUSH-LINES	Number of lines at which the bundle is to be closed and printed.
P-BUNDLE-SEPSTART	Bundle start separator.
P-BUNDLE-SEPEND	Bundle end separator.
P-BUNDLE-SEPNO	Number of separator copies.
P-BUNDLE-PRINTER	Printer on which the Bundle is to be printed.
P-BUNDLE-JOBCARDS	Up to 3 job cards used when printing Bundle in batch mode.
P-BUNDLE-GROUP	Up to 5 bundle groups.
P-BUNDLE-SEQUENCE-NR	Up to 5 sequence numbers.
P-BUNDLE-REPORT-SEPARATORS	Bundle report separator.
P-BUNDLE-PRINTERS	Up to 20 bundle printers.
P-BUNDLE-PRINTERS-COPY	Up to 20 bundle printer copies.
P-BUNDLE-HOLD	Bundle hold status.
P-Reserved For Future Use	

## **Report Parameters**

Parameter	Description
P-REPNAME	Used in OPEN and CREATE actions tospecify the Reportto be opened or created.
P-REPORT-DESCRIPTION	Long description of the Report.
P-OWNER	Master owner of the Report.
P-KEYWORDS	An array of up to6 keywords which are used when creating the Report or overwriting at close time.
P-STORE-NRM	Y means store Report in Entire Output Management Data Base. Used only when opening or creating new Reports.
P-DISTRIBUTION	An array of up to 10 members for distribution. Used at create and open.
P-STORE-CONNECT	Con-nect cabinet. Used only when opening or creating new Reports.
P-CONNECT-SUBJECT	Document subject in Con-nect.
P-CONNECT-DISTRIBUTION	Con-nect Distribution List. Used only when opening or creating new Reports.
P-PRINTERS	An array of up to 20 Logical Printers to print the Report. Used to overwrite with CREATE, OPEN or CLOSE actions.
P-COPIES	The number of copies of the Report to be printed on each printer specified with P-PRINTERS.

Parameter	Description
P-HOLD	Hold status to queue Printouts. Used to overwrite with CREATE, OPEN or CLOSE actions. Can have the following values:  H Hold Printout  R Release Printout  C Confirm all Users in the distribution to release
P-REPORT-SEPSTART	Report start separator.
P-REPORT-SEPEND	Report end separator.
P-REPORT-SEPNO	Number of separator copies.
P-REPORT-JOBCARDS	Up to 3 job cards used when printing Reports in batch mode.
P-ARCHIVE	Y Report is marked for archiving upon creation.
P-RETENTION-NUM	The number of retention period units the Report contents are available online.
P-RETENTION-UNIT	Retention period unit.  W Working days  A Absolute days  V Weeks  M Months.
P-RETENTION-CALENDAR	The name of the calendar used to calculate working days.
P-RETENTION-ACTION	Used to overwrite with CREATE, OPEN or CLOSE actions.  P Purge Report after expiration  A Archive Report after expiration.

## **Separator Pages**

Separator Pages can be created for Reports or Bundles. All Separator members containing parameters for the Separator Pages must reside on the Entire Output Management User library, SYSNOMU, as source members.

The names of Separator members for Reports must start with an RS- prefix.

The names of Separator members for Bundles must start with BS- prefix.

Use the Natural editor to create the Separator member.

The Separator member consists of four types of data:

#### • Carriage control character

Entered in the first byte of every line.

Leave this byte empty when no carriage control is required for the line.

### Text

Printed as is.

### • Substitution variables

Starting with @ which are replaced by their current value at print time.

### • NOP symbols

Starting with @@, replaced by appropriate NOP symbol value at print time.

## **Carriage Control Character**

The first byte on every line of the member is assumed to be a carriage control character (ANSI code). A special control character  $\mathbf{K}$  can be specified in the first byte, to represent BLOCK LETTER character mode.

### **NOP Symbols**

Entered in the form:

@@owner.symbol-table.symbol-name

for master symbols

 $\mathbf{or}$ 

 $@\ @\ owner.symbol-table.symbol-name.network.run$ 

for active symbols

where owner, symbol-table, network, run are values of predefined NOP symbols and symbol-name is the name of a defined NOP symbol.

### **Substitution Variables**

The following keywords can be specified as substitution variables anywhere in the text of the Separator member:

<b>Substitution Variable</b>	Description
@REPORT	Report name
@BUNDLE	Bundle name
@DATE	Current date
@TIME	Current time
@CDATE	Report creation or bundle open date
@CTIME	Report creation or bundle open time
@EXIT	Exit name used for separating SYSOUT
@DESCR	Report or bundle description for a separator
@JOBNAME	Job name of SYSOUT
@JOBNO	Job number of SYSOUT
@USER	User ID
@NAME	User name (first and last concatenated)
@DEPTNO	User's department number
@DEPTNAME	Name of User's department
@LOCATION	Location of User's department
@ORGANIZATION	Name of User's organization
@ADDRESS1	User's address, line 1
@ADDRESS2	User's address, line 2
@ADDRESS3	User's address, line 3
@PHONE	User's phone number

Substitution Variable	Description
@COORDINATOR	Coordinator ID
@COORD-NAME	Coordinator name(first and last concatenated)
@COORD-DEPTNO	Coordinator's department number
@COORD-DEPTNAME	Name of Coordinator's department
@COORD-PHONE	Coordinator's phone number
@COORD-LOCATION	Location of Coordinator's department
@COORD-ORGANIZATION	Name of Coordinator's organization
@COORD-ADDRESS1	Coordinator's address, line 1
@COORD-ADDRESS2	Coordinator's address, line 3
@COORD-ADDRESS3	Coordinator's address, line 3

# **Transferring An Object**

This section covers the following topics:

- Transfer Object Facility
- Bundles
- Calendars
- Distribution Lists
- Logical Printers
- Physical Printers
- Reports
- Users

## **Transfer Object Facility**

The Transfer Object facility enables the system administrator to copy objects to a target environment on another data base. This can be particularly useful when copying from a test to a production environment.

### To display the Transfer Object facility

• Enter 10 on the command line of the System Administration Menu and press Enter.

The Transfer Object Menu appears.

```
13:07:40
                       **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                                      2000-11-15
 User ID GHH
                              - Transfer Object -
Transfer
    1 Bundle Definitions
    2 Calendar Definitions
    3 Distribution List Definitions
    4 Logical Printer Definitions
    5 Physical Printer Definitions
    6 Report Definitions
    7 User Definitions
Please select option.
Command => _
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                  Exit Flip
```

### How to Use the Transfer Object Facility

- Objects, which do not already exist are copied to the target environment.
- Related objects must be copied first.
- You can check for related objects with the line command XR.

### **Fields Common to All Screens**

The fields described below are common to all screens of the Transfer Object facility:

- Source NOM-DB/FILE Source data base ID and file number from which the object is being copied.
- Target NOM-DB/FILE

Target data base ID and file number to which the object is being copied.

### **Column Headings Common to All Screens**

• Cmd

Enter one of the available line commands here.

exist

If yes appears, the object exists in the target environment.

If **no** appears, the object does not exist in the target environment.

• Msg

Possible values:

- o copied
- o error
- 0 replaced

## **Bundles**

## **Listing Bundles to be Copied**

## To display the Copy Bundle screen

• Enter 1 on the command line of the Transfer Object Menu and press Enter.

The Copy Bundle to Target Environment screen appears.

If long report and bundle names are displayed by the system (see settings in System Defaults and Adding a User Profile), the screen Copy Bundle to a Target Environment takes the following form:

By pressing PF9 (Ext), you can toggle to short name display.

Then the Copy Bundle to a Target Environment screen will take the following form:

### **Column Headings: Copy Bundle to Target Environment**

#### • Bundle

Name of the Bundle.

### Description

A short description of the Bundle.

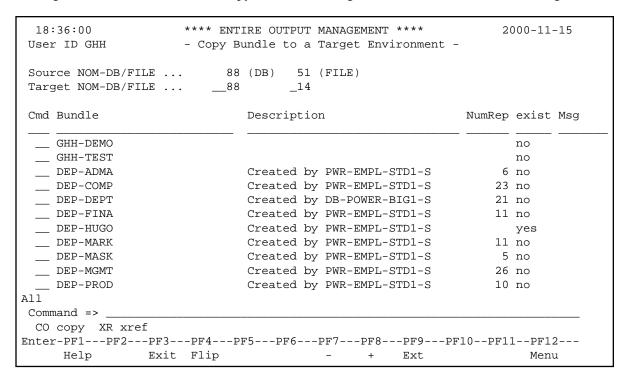
### NumRep

Number of Reports in the Bundle.

### To list existing Bundles

• Enter the ID of the target data base in the Target ... (DB) field and the number of the target file in the Target ... (File) field. Press Enter.

If long report and bundle names are displayed by the system (see settings in System Defaults and Adding a User Profile), the screen Copy Bundle to a Target Environment takes the following form:



Pressing PF9 (Ext) you can switch to short names display.

Then the Copy Bundle to a Target Environment screen will take the following form:

```
18:33:38
                      **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                                    2000-11-15
User ID GHH
                      - Copy Bundle to a Target Environment -
                             88 (DB)
                                        51 (FILE)
Source NOM-DB/FILE ...
Target NOM-DB/FILE ...
                          ____88
                                      _14
Cmd Bundle
            Description
                                                               NumRep exist Msg
 ___ GHH-DEMO
                                                                     no
 __ GHH-TEST
                                                                      no
 __ DEP-ADMA Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                    6 no
 __ DEP-COMP Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                   23 no
 __ DEP-DEPT Created by DB-POWER-BIG1-S
                                                                   21 no
 __ DEP-FINA Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                   11 no
 __ DEP-HUGO Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                      yes
 __ DEP-MARK Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                   11 no
 __ DEP-MASK Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                   5 no
 __ DEP-MGMT Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                   26 no
 __ DEP-PROD Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                   10 no
   DEP-SALE Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                                   19 no
All
Command => _
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                Exit Flip
     Help
```

### **Available Line Commands: Copy Bundle to Target Environment**

Command	Explanation
CO	Copy Bundle definition to target environment.
XR	Display related objects and related Reports.

## Copying a Bundle to a Target Environment

### To copy a bundle to a target environment

• On the Copy Bundle screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the Bundle to copy and press Enter.

A window opens requesting confirmation.

```
18:36:48
                    **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                           2000-11-15
User ID GHH
                   - Copy Bundle to a Target Environment -
Source NOM-DB/FILE ...
                          88 (DB) 51 (FILE)
Target NOM-DB/FILE ...
                       ____88
                                __14
Cmd Bundle Description
                                                       NumRep exist Msg
 ___ GHH-DEMO
                                                             no
 __ GHH-TEST
                                                                  copied
                                                             yes
    DEP-ADMA Cre +----+
                                                           6 no
    DEP-COMP Cre ! Please confirm overwriting of NEW-BUND !
                                                           3 no
 CO DEP-DEPT Cre ! by typing in its name ==> _____!
                                                           1 yes
    DEP-FINA Cre !
                                                           1 yes
                                                     !
    DEP-HUGO Cre !
                                                             yes
    DEP-MARK Cre ! PF3 Exit
                                                     !
                                                           1 yes
    DEP-MASK Cre +----+
                                                           5 yes
 __ DEP-MGMT Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                          26 no
   DEP-PROD Created by PWR-EMPL-STD1-S
                                                          10 no
All
Command =>
 CO copy XR xref
Enter-PF1---PF3---PF3---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
     Help Exit Flip
```

### To copy the Bundle to the target environment

• type the name of the Bundle in the input field provided and press Enter.

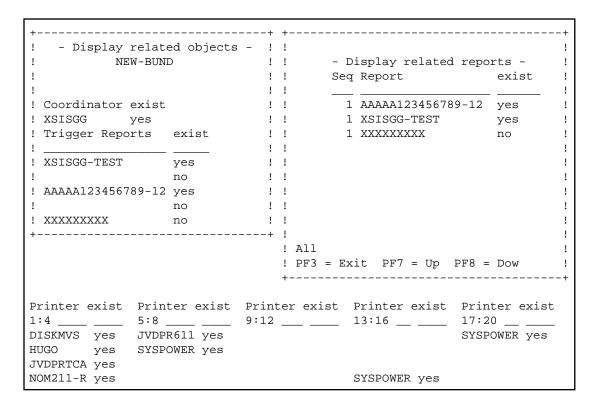
The Bundle is copied to the data base and file number specified.

## Displaying Related Objects and Related Reports for a Bundle

### To display related objects and related reports for a bundle

• On the Copy Bundle screen, enter XR in the two-character command line preceding the Bundle for which to display information and press Enter.

The Display Related Objects and Display Related Reports windows open.



### Field Descriptions / Column Headings: Display Related Objects for Bundle

Coordinator

Name of the Bundle Coordinator.

• Trigger Reports

Reports specified to trigger automatic Bundle printing.

Printer

Printer(s) specified for automatic printing.

### Column Headings: Display Related Reports for Bundle

Seq

Sequence in which the Report is printed within the specified group or Bundle.

Report

Report name.

## **Calendars**

### **Listing Calendars to be Copied**

## To display the Copy Calendar screen

• Enter 2 on the command line of the Transfer Object Menu and press Enter.

The Copy Calendar to a Target Environment screen appears.

### **Column Headings: Copy Calendar to Target Environment**

• Calendar

Name of the Calendar.

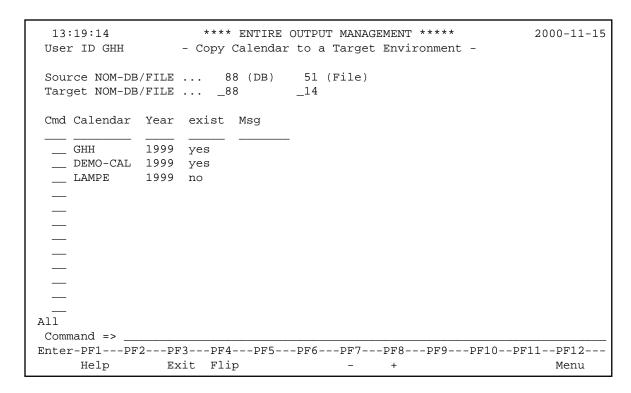
• Year

Year of the Calendar.

### To list existing Calendars

• Enter the ID of the target data base in the Target ... (DB) field and the number of the target file in the Target ... (File) field. Press Enter.

The Copy Calendar to a Target Environment appears.



### **Available Line Commands: Copy Calendar to Target Environment**

Command	Explanation
CO	Copy Calendar definition to target environment.

## Copying a Calendar to a Target Environment

• On the Copy Calendar screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the Calendar to copy and press Enter.

A window opens requesting confirmation.

### To copy the Calendar to the target environment

• Type the name of the Calendar in the input field provided and press Enter.

The Calendar is copied to the data base and file number specified.

## **Distribution Lists**

## **Listing Distribution Lists to be Copied**

## To display the Copy Distribution List screen

• Enter 3 on the command line of the Transfer Object Menu and press Enter.

The Copy Distribution List to Target Environment screen appears.

```
2000-11-15
                      **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
  13:20:05
 User ID GHH
                 - Copy Distribution List to a Target Environment -
 Source NOM-DB/FILE ...
                         88 (DB)
                                    51 (File)
 Target NOM-DB/FILE ... _88
                                   _14
           Description
 Cmd List
                                                  Member Part of exist Msg
NOM4000 Please enter target DBID, File-Number.
 Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                Exit Flip
     Help
```

### **Column Headings: Copy Distribution List to Target Environment**

• List

Name of Distribution List.

Description

A short description of the Distribution List.

Member

Number of members in the Distribution List.

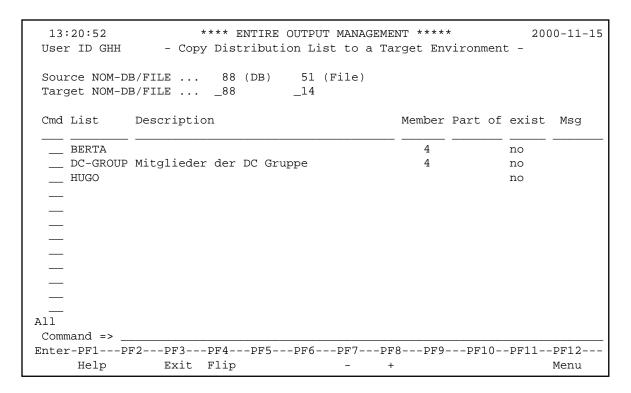
• Part of

An asterisk \* here means that the list is part of another Distribution List.

### To list existing Distribution Lists

• Enter the ID of the target data base in the Target ... (DB) field and the number of the target file in the Target ... (File) field. Press Enter.

The Copy Distribution List to a Target Environment appears.



### **Available Line Commands: Copy Distribution List to Target Environment**

Command	Explanation
CO	Copy Distribution List definition to target environment.
XR	Display related objects.

### **Copying a Distribution List to a Target Environment**

• On the Copy Distribution List screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the Distribution List to copy and press Enter.

A window opens requesting confirmation.

### To copy the Distribution List to the target environment

• Type the name of the Distribution List in the input field provided and press Enter.

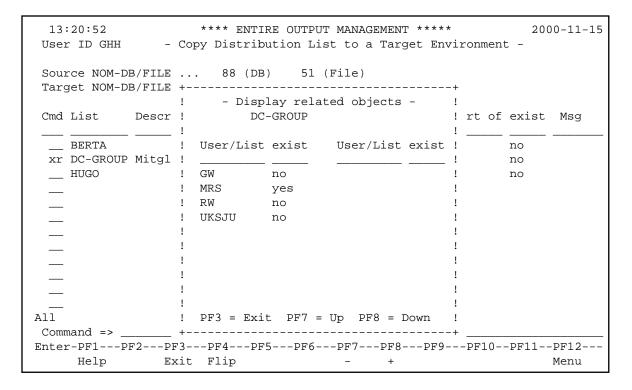
The Distribution List is copied to the data base and file number specified.

## **Displaying Related Objects for a Distribution List**

### To display related objects for a distribution list

• On the Copy Distribution List screen, enter XR in the two-character command line preceding the Distribution List for which to display information and press Enter.

The Display Related Objects window opens.



### Column Heading: Display Related Objects for Distribution List

• User/List
User or a Distribution List as a member of another Distribution List.

## **Logical Printers**

## **Listing Logical Printers to be Copied**

- To display the Copy Logical Printer screen
  - Enter 4 on the command line of the Transfer Object Menu and press Enter.

The Copy Printer to a Target Environment screen appears.

```
2000-11-15
  13:22:20
                      **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
 User ID GHH
                    - Copy Printer to a target Environment -
 Source NOM-DB/FILE ... 88 (DB)
                                    51 (File)
 Target NOM-DB/FILE ... _88
                                   _14
 Cmd Printer Description
                                  Location
                                                                exist Msg
NOM4000 Please enter target DBID, File-Number.
 Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
                 Exit Flip
     Help
```

### **Column Headings: Copy Printer to Target Environment**

#### • Printer \*

Enter the Logical Printer ID or selection criteria for the ID.

You can enter selection criteria with an asterisk \* in this field.

### • Description

A short description of the Logical Printer.

#### • Location

The physical location of the printer, taken from the definition of the Physical Printer.

### To list existing Logical Printers

• Enter the ID of the target data base in the Target ... (DB) field and the number of the target file in the Target ... (File) field. Press Enter.

The Copy Printer to a Target Environment screen appears.

13:22:57 **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ***** User ID GHH - Copy Printer to a target Environment -	2000-11-15
Source NOM-DB/FILE 88 (DB) 51 (File) Target NOM-DB/FILE8814	
Cmd Printer Description Location	exist Msg
ABC Print to Connect CON	no
ABCDE	no
A234	no
DAEPRT12	no
DAEPRT14 DC Group Printer	no
GWPWR	no
MRSCNTO Print to Connect CON	no
MRSCNT1 Print to Connect CON	no
MRSCNT11 Connect Printer	no
MRSCNT21 Connect Printer	no
MRSCNT31 Connect Printer	no
MRSPWR Print to POWER Print to Power	no
Top Of Data	
Command =>	
Enter-PF1PF2PF3PF4PF5PF6PF7PF8PF9PF10	)PF11PF12
Help Exit Flip - +	Menu

### **Available Line Commands: Copy Logical Printer to Target Environment**

Command	Explanation
CO	Copy Logical Printer definition to target environment.
XR	Display related objects.

### **Copying a Logical Printer to a Target Environment**

• On the Copy Logical Printer screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the Logical Printer to copy and press Enter.

A window opens requesting confirmation.

### To copy the Logical Printer to the target environment

• Type the name of the Logical Printer in the input field provided and press Enter.

The Logical Printer is copied to the data base and file number specified.

## Displaying Related Objects for a Logical Printer

### To display related objects for a logical printer

• On the Copy Logical Printer screen, enter XR in the two-character command line preceding the Logical Printer for which to display information and press Enter.

The Display Related Objects window opens.

13:25:12 **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ***** User ID GHH - Copy Printer to a target Environment -	2000-11-15
Source NOM-DB/FILE 88 (DB) 51 (File) Target NOM-DB/FILE8814	
Cmd Printer Description Location	exist Msg
ABC Print to Connect CON	no
ABCDE ++	no
A234 ! - Display related objects - !	no
DAEPRT12 ! DAEPRT14 !	no
xr DAEPRT14 DC Gr !	no
GWPWR ! Physical Printer exist !	no
MRSCNTO Print! !	no
MRSCNT1 Print! DAEPRT14 no!	no
MRSCNT11 Conne !	no
MRSCNT21 Conne ++	no
MRSCNT31 Connect Printer	no
MRSPWR Print to POWER Print to Power	no
Top Of Data	
Command =>	
Enter-PF1PF2PF3PF4PF5PF6PF7PF8PF9PF1	0PF11PF12
Help Exit Flip - +	Menu

### Column Heading: Display Related Objects for Logical Printer

• Physical Printer
Name of Physical Printer.

## **Physical Printers**

## **Listing Physical Printers to be Copied**

- To display the Copy Physical Printer screen
  - Enter 5 on the command line of the Transfer Object Menu and press Enter.

The Copy Physical Printer to a Target Environment screen appears.

```
2000-11-15
  13:26:21
                      **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
 User ID GHH
                 - Copy Physical-Printer to a target Environment -
 Source NOM-DB/FILE ... 88 (DB)
                                    51 (File)
 Target NOM-DB/FILE ... _88
                                   _14
 Cmd Vtam ID Location
                                                                exist Msg
NOM4000 Please enter target DBID, File-Number.
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
                Exit Flip
      Help
```

### **Column Headings: Copy Physical Printer to Target Environment**

#### • VTAM ID

VTAM ID of Physical Printer or SYSPRINT for system printer, DISK for printing to disk. You can enter selection criteria with an asterisk \* in this field.

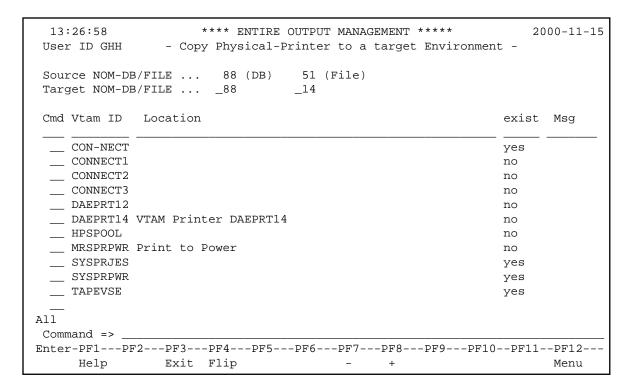
### • Location

The location of the Physical Printer.

### To list existing Physical Printers

• Enter the ID of the target data base in the Target ... (DB) field and the number of the target file in the Target ... (File) field. Press Enter.

The Copy Physical Printer to a Target Environment screen appears.



### **Available Line Commands: Copy Physical Printer to Target Environment**

Command	Explanation
CO	Copy Physical Printer definition to target environment.

## Copying a Physical Printer to a Target Environment

• On the Copy Physical Printer screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the Physical Printer to copy and press Enter.

A window opens requesting confirmation.

### To copy the Physical Printer to the target environment

• Type the name of the Physical Printer in the input field provided and press Enter.

The Physical Printer is copied to the data base and file number specified.

## **Reports**

## **Listing Reports to be Copied**

## To display the Copy Report screen

• Enter 6 on the command line of the Transfer Object Menu and press Enter.

If long report and bundle names are displayed by the system (see settings in System Defaults and Adding a User Profile), the screen Copy Report to a Target Environment takes the following form:

```
18:53:07
                     **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                               2000-11-15
 User ID GHH
                   - Copy Report to a Target Environment -
 Source NOM-DB/FILE ...
                             9 (DB)
                                      242 (FILE)
Target NOM-DB/FILE ...
 Cmd Report
                             Description
                                                              exist Msg
NOM4000 Please enter target DBID, File-Number.
Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
          Exit Flip
                                            + Ext
     Help
                                                                  Menu
```

By pressing PF9 (Ext), you can toggle to short names display. Then the Copy Report to a Target Environment screen will take the following form:

### **Column Headings: Copy Report to Target Environment**

#### Report

Name of Report. You can enter selection criteria with an asterisk \* in this field.

### • Description

A short description of the Report.

### To list existing Reports

• Enter the ID of the target data base in the Target ... (DB) field and the number of the target file in the Target ... (File) field. Press Enter.

If long report and bundle names are displayed by the system (see settings in System Defaults and Adding a User Profile), the screen Copy Report to a Target Environment takes the following form:

```
**** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
   18:56:20
                                                                                                                 2000-11-15
 User ID GHH
                                      - Copy Report to a Target Environment -
 Source NOM-DB/FILE ...
                                                   9 (DB)
                                                                  242 (FILE)
                                                               ___243
 Target NOM-DB/FILE ...
                                                    Description exist Msg
 Cmd Report
   __ STD22-VENT94
                                                   ( STD2 ) Standard Exit 2 example yes
  STD22-VENT96 (STD2) Standard Exit 2 example yes
UEX-ADDFP-OPEN Exit ADDFP/OPEN separate sys
UEX-CARS-STD1 Standard Exit 1 example yes
UEX-CREATE Exit CREATE report yes
UEX-DEFAULT Report definition for undefinence yes
UEX-EMPL-STD1-ASA Standard Exit 1 Example yes
UEX-EMPL-STD1-MCC Standard Exit 1 Example yes
UEX-EMPL-STD2-ASA Standard Exit 2 example yes
UEX-EMPL-STD31ASA Standard Exit 2 example yes
UEX-EMPL-STD31ASA Standard Exit 3 example yes
   __ STD22-VENT96
                                                   ( STD2 ) Standard Exit 2 example yes
                                                  Exit ADDFP/OPEN separate sysout in yes
                                                  Report definition for undefined SY yes
More ...
 Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
         Help Exit Flip
```

By pressing PF9 (Ext), you can toggle to short names display.

Then the Conv. Penert to a Toront Environment core will take the following the

Then the Copy Report to a Target Environment screen will take the following form:

```
18:58:09
                     **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
                                                               2000-11-15
 User ID GHH
                      - Copy Report to a Target Environment -
 Source NOM-DB/FILE ...
                              9 (DB)
                                      242 (FILE)
 Target NOM-DB/FILE ...
                                      _243
                      Description
 Cmd Report
                                                              exist Msg
 UEX-CREATE Exit CREATE report
UEX-DEFAULT Report definition for undefined SYSOUT
                                                              yes
                                                              yes
    UEX-EMPL-STD1-ASA Standard Exit 1 Example
                                                              yes
    UEX-EMPL-STD1-MCC Standard Exit 1 Example
                                                              yes
    UEX-EMPL-STD2-ASA Standard Exit 2 example
                                                              ves
    UEX-EMPL-STD2-MCC Standard Exit 2 example
                                                              yes
   UEX-EMPL-STD31ASA Standard Exit 3 example
                                                              yes
More ...
Command =>
 CO copy XR xref
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
          Exit Flip
     Help
                                                  Ext
                                                                   Menu
```

#### **Available Line Commands: Copy Report to Target Environment**

Command	Explanation
CO	Copy Report definition to target environment.
XR	Display related objects.

## **Copying a Report to a Target Environment**

• On the Copy Report screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the Report to copy and press Enter.

A window opens requesting confirmation.

### To copy the Report to the target environment

• Type the name of the Report in the input field provided and press Enter.

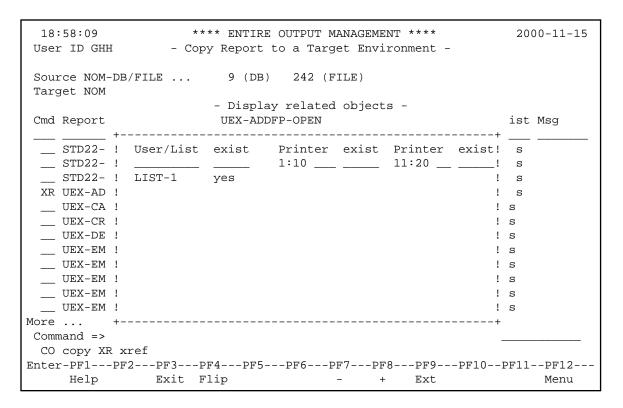
The Reports are copied to the data base and file number specified.

## **Displaying Related Objects for a Report**

#### To display related objects for a report

• On the Copy Report screen, enter XR in the two-character command line preceding the Report for which to display information and press Enter.

The Display Related Objects window opens.



### Column Headings: Display Related Objects for Report

- User/List
  - User or Distribution List in the Distribute to ... field of the Report definition.
- Printer
  - Logical Printer defined for automatic printing of the Report.

## **Users**

### **Listing Users to be Copied**

- To display the Copy User screen
  - Enter 7 on the command line of the Transfer Object Menu and press Enter.

The Copy User to a Target Environment screen appears.

```
2000-11-15
  13:30:58
                       **** ENTIRE OUTPUT MANAGEMENT ****
 User ID GHH
                      - Copy User to a Target Environment -
 Source NOM-DB/FILE ...
                         88 (DB)
                                    51 (File)
                                    _14
 Target NOM-DB/FILE ... _88
 Cmd User ID Name
                                                                 exist Msg
NOM4000 Please enter target DBID, File-Number.
 Command =>
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
                 Exit Flip
     Help
```

### **Column Headings: Copy User to Target Environment**

#### • User ID

The IDs of the Users.

You can display only those User IDs that begin with a given prefix by using an asterisk \* to enter selection criteria in the field immediately below User ID.

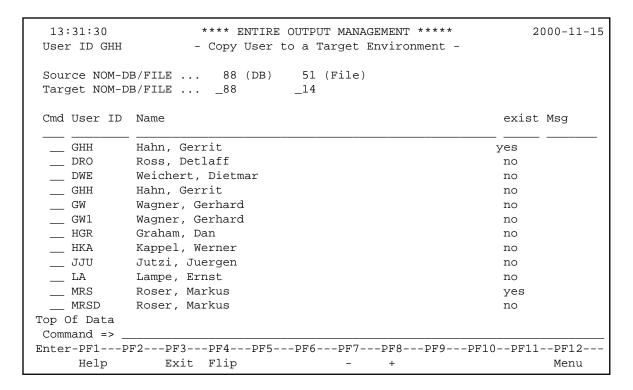
#### Name

The names of the Users.

### To list existing Users

• Enter the ID of the target data base in the Target ... (DB) field and the number of the target file in the Target ... (File) field. Press Enter.

The Copy User to a Target Environment screen appears.



### **Available Line Commands: Copy User to Target Environment**

Command	Explanation
CO	Copy User definition to target environment.

## **Copying a User to a Target Environment**

• On the Copy User screen, enter CO in the two-character command line preceding the User to copy and press Enter.

A window opens requesting confirmation.

### To copy the User to the target environment

• Type the name of the User in the input field provided and press Enter.

The Users are copied to the data base and file number specified.

# **Report Status**

This section covers the following topics:

- Report States
- Report Definition
- Entire Output Management CONTAINER and DB Files

## **Report States**

Entire Output Management creates active reports according to master report definitions. An active report may be in one of four states:

#### 1. Current

This means that the active report has not yet reached its expiry date. It can be viewed online, but is not yet archived.

#### 2. Current/Archived

This is new with Entire Output Management 1.4.1 and means that the report has not yet reached its expiry date, can be viewed online and has already been copied to an archive (so if the spool queue gets deleted, the report isn't lost).

#### 3. Archived

An active report exists but has passed its expiry date. The only copy of it is on an Entire Output Management archive. The report cannot be viewed online.

#### 4. Revived

An active report exists, has passed its expiry date and been archived and has subsequently been revived from the archive so that it is again available for online viewing until its revive expiry date passes.

Additionally, an active report may have an interim state. For example, "to be archived". An active report would be "to be archived" between its expiry and next run of the archive job. Such a report can still be viewed online until the archive job has processed it. (Bear in mind that reports which are on the printout queue waiting to be printed or in a still open active bundle will not be archived, even if they have expired).

## **Report Definition**

Active report handling is governed by various settings in the report definition (or in System Defaults, if the report definition does not specify them).

These settings are explained below.

### 1. Archive directly

Whether or not an archive copy is to be taken immediately. May be set to:

Setting	Explanation
Y	As soon as the active report is created it is marked as "to be archived". The next time the archive job runs, the active report will be archived and will no longer be viewable online. If Y is specified, the report retention information is ignored.
Ι	As soon as the active report is created it is marked as "to be archived and retained online". The next time the archive job runs, the active report is archived, but it is also retained for online viewing until the expiry of the report retention period.
N	The active report is created and is viewable online until the expiry of its report retention.

#### 2. Retention (Report)

These fields specify how long a report is retained for online viewing. You specify a number, for example 5, a unit (A - absolute days, W - working days (can specify a calendar which defines which days are working and which not), V - weeks, M - months, G - generations, that is instances of the same active report), a calendar and an action. The action is ignored if Archive directly is Y or I. Otherwise, action may be A to archive the active report or P to delete it.

#### 3. Retention (Archive)

Specifies how long the active report is to be retained on archive. Again you provide a number and a unit. The unit can be D(ays), W(eeks), M(onths) or Y(ears). As working days is not an option, there is no calendar for Archive retention. When this retention period expires, the active report is completely deleted and cannot be recovered.

#### 4. Retention (Revive)

How long a revived active report is to be retained for viewing. Specify number, unit and calendar, as for Report retention. When this period expires, the active report reverts to an archived state and can no longer be viewed online.

## **Report Retention Example**

Say a report is defined with a report retention period of 5 A and action A.

An active report is created on March 1st, 1999. Its expiry date will be on March 6th, 1999. So the monitor will mark the report as "to be archived" on March 7th, 1999. The next time the archive job is run, the active report contents will be copied to an archive dataset, and if anyone needs to view the report after that, it has to be revived.

## **Entire Output Management CONTAINER and DB Files**

Entire Output Management can copy report contents from their original location (for example, JES spool) into either a container file or the Entire Output Management system file (or both).

Copying into the system file is independent of any container file usage and will only be done for reports that are defined with Store in NOM DB set to Y.

On OS/390 systems, reports should only be copied into the database, if absolutely necessary (for example, to avoid accidental loss through spool deletion) because it is a big overhead to store large reports in the database.

### **Usage of Container Files**

Entire Output Management will copy report sources into a container file under the following circumstances:

- 1. Report is from CMA-SPOOL, Natural Advanced Facilities, SAP or the 3 GL interface.
- 2. In BS2000/OSD, copy files is set in monitor defaults.
- 3. In Jes2/Jes3/Power, if a spool file is processed with a DEST that matches one of the destinations defined in monitor defaults/copy files.

### **Defining Container Files**

On the Monitor Defaults screen, press PF7 and the Copy to DB Files window opens, here you define your Container Files, together with the spool destination that will be copied into the associated container file.

CMA-SPOOL, NAF, SAP and 3 GL Interface all have their own subsections in monitor defaults where you can define container files.

### **Compression and Blocking**

Entire Output Management stores output in a multiple field of 11 \* 250 = 2761 bytes, which when this feature was implemented, was at that time the greatest common block size for disk storage devices supported by Adabas.

Giving this MU field to Adabas as it would mean, that every occurrence would normally become shorter by the Adabas compression. Meaning also, that each Adabas record is not filled to our maximum of 2761 bytes and thus resulting in more Adabas calls when storing and retrieving the data. This of course may have high impact on performance when dealing with very large output

For this reason Entire Output Management does the compression itself.

#### **Direct Access**

Separating, browsing and printing in parts usually results in the need for direct access to record ranges of the output. This, however, is not given in MF spooling systems and disk data sets with a variable record length. Access to the Entire Output Management container file is of course extremely fast.

Entire Output Management does this storage into the container file before processing any report definitions. The original output is copied as a whole, all following separation processing, browsing and printing in parts will be very fast.

Q: How long does Entire Output Management keep the whole original output stored in the DB?

A: As long as there is at least one active report with location S (S stands for **source**, not **spool**) pointing to it. This could mean that the container file is filled with very large output, even though only a fraction is actually needed.

Q: When does it make sense to store in a container file?

A: Always when intensive separation processing, browsing or printing in parts is necessary.

Q: We have intensive separation processing, but the resulting reports out of the whole original is only a fraction. What can be done?

A: Set the flag Store in NOM DB in the report definition(s). The resulting reports will be copied from the original output, in our case residing in the container file, into the NOM system file and the location of the report will become **D**. When the next cleanup is done and there are no reports with location **S** pointing to the original source, it will be deleted from the container file.

Be aware though, that for the lifetime of the original output in the continer file, reports created with Store in NOM DB in the report definition(s) mean that those parts of the output are indeed stored again in the DB, whereas with location S NOM would keep only pointers to the container file.

#### In summary:

- use container files for heavy processing.
- In addition, use Store in NOM DB when only small parts of the original are needed or when the resulting reports have very different expiration dates.
- Remember that the report with the highest expiration date will determine the lifetime of the whole original output in the container file.